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# A HISTORY OF SPICELAND ACADEMY

1826 to 1921

*By*

SADIE BACON HATCHER

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S. B. H.



## INTRODUCTION

ANY one at all familiar with the history of education in Indiana knows that private academies dominated secondary education during a large part of the last half of the nineteenth century, the time between the closing of the county seminaries and the thorough establishment of the public high schools; but very little specific information is available for the public relative to the extent of the academy movement, the exact nature of the individual schools, or the contribution that they have made to education.

A few incomplete historical sketches of individual institutions, a brief discussion in Boone's *History of Education in Indiana*, and a few short magazine articles, constitute the bulk of the organized published information. Details regarding organization, administration, curriculum, textbooks, methods, teachers, students, and student life are scattered through numerous catalogues, reports, local histories, and old newspapers.

This lack of available specific information is itself evidence of need for further study of these schools. Additional evidence of need is found in the fact that the recently completed national survey of secondary education omits the historical phase because of the lack of information about the academies. To supply this deficiency the National Committee of Research in Secondary Education is engaged in locating historical studies already completed in the field of secondary education and in encouraging students of education to make similar studies.

Two types of work are needed, namely, histories of individual institutions, and comprehensive group studies showing a cross section of hundreds of academies to reveal the prevailing characteristics of the academy movement in general.

This history of Spiceland Academy makes its contribution as a study of the first type. Its organization, presentation, and sources of information may well serve as a guide for histories of other academies.

Approximately one-third of the private academies in Indiana were conducted by religious denominations. No religious group excelled the Friends in organization and administration of their schools. Mrs. Hatcher is fortunate in her selection of this particular institution since it is typical of the better class and its history spans approximately the entire period of the academy in Indiana. The information here presented should aid in giving these schools credit comparable to the educational contribution that they have made.

ALBERT MOCK

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## SPICELAND SCHOOL

IN THE year 1822 a group of Friends from North Carolina made the first settlement in Spiceland Township, Henry County, Indiana. The name "Spiceland" was given to the community, it is said, from the shrub known as spicebush that was found in such abundance there.<sup>1</sup> We may suppose that for the next few years they were occupied, as were other pioneers, with the arduous task of providing ways and means for an existence. But they of the "Inner Light" could not be content with that alone.

No definite date can be assigned for the founding of the first school in the community, but tradition has it that a school was held during the winter of 1826.<sup>2</sup> According to tradition, Isaac Hodson, said to be a Friend, and also a bachelor, was the teacher, and school was held in a "pole house" near the dwelling on the Hodson farm.<sup>3</sup> Whatever the date, this was the beginning of the school that was to become Spiceland Academy and Normal School.

The first real schoolhouse was built on land given by Samuel Griffin in 1827. School was conducted in this building by an "Isaac," but whether it was the same Isaac Hodson or Isaac White seems to be a disputed point. However, we may be sure that some arrangements for education had been made before 1830.

To trace the history of the school we must follow the history of the church. It was the aim of the Society of Friends to have their children in a school which was under the supervision of the sect and in which the teachers were Friends. This community was in the Whitewater Quarterly Meeting,

<sup>1</sup>*History of Henry County, Indiana* . . . , p. 788 (Inter-State Publishing Company, Chicago, 1884).

<sup>2</sup>Account by Emma Bell and May Hoover, in *Spiceland Gazette*, January 7, 1898.

<sup>3</sup>Painter, Henry W., "Spiceland Monthly Meeting Centennial." Manuscript in library of Henry County Historical Society, New Castle, Indiana.



and in its annual report for 1829 we find that Meeting reporting the establishment of a Preparatory Meeting by the name of Spiceland.<sup>4</sup> The annual report for 1833 records the establishment of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting,<sup>5</sup> the organization which was to foster the later school.

On the "3rd mo. 20th, 1832" the first minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting were inscribed, and on the early pages of the book we find that James Johnson, Josiah Small, William Baldwin, and Isaac White were appointed to meet with a like committee of women Friends to report on education on the 3d month next.<sup>6</sup> Their report was received with the comment that "the committee on education have attended to the subject to midling good satisfaction."

The same Meeting received the report of the Indiana Yearly Meeting on education.<sup>7</sup> The Yearly Meeting never failed to take up this subject, and when any new program was begun in this field there was a response in the Monthly Meeting. Each year a committee was appointed to supervise the work, and it is from the reports of these various committees that we are able to follow this school in its some ninety years of existence.

In 1830 the Yearly Meeting received the report of a special committee which had been appointed the previous year to take the subject of schools under advisement. The committee recommended "that our members be advised, as much as practicable, to avoid any connexion with the District Schools as being founded on a system, which . . . would powerfully militate against that testimony of our Society, which has for its object the guarded Education of the rising generation."<sup>8</sup>

The reports submitted from the Quarterly Meetings to the Yearly Meeting were to itemize the number of children who were in schools under the supervision of a Monthly Meeting and with a Friends' teacher, those in schools not under the

<sup>4</sup>*Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, Held at White-water, in Wayne County, Indiana, 1829, p. 10.*

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, 1833, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends, Book A, pp. 2, 4. Manuscript records in possession of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, Book A, p. 6.

<sup>8</sup>*Minutes of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1830, p. 19.*

Monthly Meeting, and those "not in the way of receiving any education." It is well to bear in mind these underlying principles which motivated the efforts of these Friends.

During the winter of 1833 the first teacher of whom we have authentic record, Vierling Kersey, was engaged to teach for a term of three months.<sup>9</sup> The second term was for six months, during half of which Kersey and Esther Hiatt Dickinson were employed. There was a third teacher for the rest of the term, but the name is not known. The report gave the number of pupils as fifty, with the prospect of seventy for the next year. The teacher for the winter of 1834 was Solomon Macy.<sup>10</sup>

At the Monthly Meeting in the 8th month, 1834, the question of the progress of the school was brought up for more serious consideration.<sup>11</sup> It seems that no permanent location had been secured. Only forty children were in the school, nine were in a school held by a Friend in a private dwelling, and twenty-eight were not in school. A new committee composed of Joel Cloud, Joseph Stubbs, Aaron Hodson, Isaac White, Solomon Macy, John Hiatt, William Moore, William Unthank, and George Evans was appointed to look into a matter that should have more attention from those "who duly appreciate the importance of a guarded literary and religious education of the youth of our society."

This committee brought in its report in 2d month, 1835, and presented a proposition intended to put the school on a more permanent basis. Their report is as follows:

"We, the committee on the subject of education, are desirous that the Monthly Meeting should adopt a plan of operation that might remove some of the difficulties under which we now labor in the concern, and at the same time promote the facility and expediency of our members generally in the subject of education of their children by the establishment of a regular and permanent school. We are therefore united in

<sup>9</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends, Book A, p. 14.

<sup>10</sup>Painter, "Spiceland Monthly Meeting Centennial."

<sup>11</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends, Book A, pp. 39-40.

proposing for the adoption of the Monthly Meeting the following :

“CONSTITUTION OF SPICELAND SCHOOL

“Art. 1st. There shall be two school sessions in each year, known as the summer and winter sessions, the summer session to commence on the 1st. 2nd day of the week after the 10th of 3rd month and to continue with occasional intermissions until 6 months of school shall be completed, consisting of 130 days, 5 days to the week. And the winter session to commence on the last 2nd day of the week in the 10th month and to continue in like manner until 4 months or 87 days of school shall be completed.

“Art. 2nd. The Monthly Meeting shall appoint three trustees and a treasurer for said school.

“Art. 3rd. It shall be the duty of said trustees to contract with such teachers as may be recommended by the Monthly Meeting's Committee on Education and to see that the school is furnished with a sufficient quantity of suitable stovewood, To settle on a price of tuition for scholars that may be sufficient to compensate the teacher and secure the wood, To provide an entry book at the expense of the Monthly Meeting in which, on application they shall enter the names of those who wish to send, or to go to school, the number of scholars and the session. They may also make entries for half sessions. They shall receive notes of those making entries, made payable to the treasurer at the expiration of the said entry, and furnish them with certificates thereof, which being presented to the teacher shall entitle them to the privilege of said school according to the time and number of scholars therein certified, and no more, except the number of scholars may be increased in the case of time lost in sickness.

“Art. 4th. Any scholar who shall oppose or continue to neglect the regulations of the committee on education will be subject to be dismissed from school at the expense of the responsible subscriber in the case.

“Art. 5th. The duties of the Treasurer shall be 1st. To receive such sums as may be made payable to him and settle with the teachers and others by order of the trustees. 2nd. To

place at interest any stock that may arise to the institution by donation, or legacy, of which the net proceeds alone may be expended for the support of the school, except in the case the principal should be otherwise controlled by the distinct specification of the Donor. 3rd. To receive any surplus funds that may accrue to the institution from its own particular resources and apply the same to the education of the poor, add it to the stock at interest or otherwise, under the special direction and control of the Monthly Meeting's Committee on Education."<sup>12</sup>

The report was signed by Rebecca Hiatt and William B. Unthank on behalf of the Committee on Education. There was something so businesslike in the report that there can be no doubt as to the earnestness of purpose in regard to the school. The next year there was a complaint that all did not appreciate the reason for the establishment of a "select" school. The school was doing well, however, and the number in regular attendance was about fifty.<sup>13</sup>

The first financial report of the trustees in the 11th month, 1836, was hardly in the class of frenzied finance. It was as follows:<sup>14</sup>

Funds on hands and notes due from beginning to close of summer session 1836 .....	\$462.12
Receipts and demands for tuition and procuring wood.....	437.12
<hr/>	
Balance due Institution .....	\$ 25.00
(All demands for tuition have been paid.)	

The report on finance for the next year contained some additional information. In this the salaries of the teachers were given.<sup>15</sup>

Due Robert Harrison for tuition.....	\$227.30
Interest due same .....	4.48
Due Anna Macy for tuition.....	37.00
Interest due same .....	.94
For making fires .....	3.33¼
Due Solomon Macy for tuition.....	17.00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$280.05¼

<sup>12</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book A, pp. 53-54.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, Book A, p. 95.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, Book A, p. 104.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, Book A, p. 148.

Even with this expenditure the school had a balance of \$65.11 1/2.

Through the next few years it was a case of "carrying on." Finances would run short and the length of the terms had to be shortened to meet the exigencies of the case. "The pecuniary pressure of the times" was playing a part in curtailing the work of this school. In 8th month, 1843, the Committee on Education had on hand \$133.98 in notes. These were almost all on Friends with large families, and the notation was made regarding four of the notes which aggregated but \$42.84 that as their signers had little, the notes should be given back to them.<sup>16</sup>

In 1845 the Indiana Yearly Meeting made plans for a more careful supervision of the church schools by appointing a special committee with Barnabas C. Hobbs, who was so successful with the Bloomingdale Academy, as chairman. The first suggestion to come from this new group was for uniform schoolbooks. Each school under the Indiana Yearly Meeting was asked to send copies of its course of study, books used, and a complete inventory of the school to the committee to aid in standardizing the work in all schools.

Spiceland coöperated in this movement by organizing the Spiceland Branch of the General Committee on Education. The instructions of this group were to choose books from samples sent by the General Committee; on the 13th of the 3d month, 1846, they voted to introduce Brown's Grammar, but did not like the reader suggested.

The report of this committee for 1848 gives the course of study. Reading, spelling, writing, "Arithmeticke," geography, English grammar, algebra, composition, philosophy, and declamation made up the course.<sup>17</sup> From the brief records preceding this report we would expect to find this institution merely a district school, but here it is reflected as something considerably more advanced.

The terms of the Constitution of 1835 provided for a ten-

<sup>16</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book A, p. 290.

<sup>17</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Branch of the General Committee on Education, 1848. Manuscript records in possession of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting.



month year, but it was not always possible to continue the school that long, and in 1847 the constitution was revised on this point.<sup>18</sup> The summer session was to be held for five months and the winter session for three. However, the length of the terms seems to have varied as the reports show eight, nine, and even ten months at later dates.

The numbers attending were, of course, variable. Exact figures are difficult to find, for the reports were combined with those of the other Friends' schools that were of rather unstable tenure. Through the forties the number ranged from thirty-four to eighty; in the report for 1851, we read that Sarah Ann Hodson and Anna Unthank conducted a four-month session with an average attendance of sixty-two, of whom forty-seven were Friends.<sup>19</sup> In the 12th month of that same year the following record of classes was given by the teachers, Catherine Mendenhall and Anna Unthank: spelling, 5; reading (loud), 55; writing, 41; mental arithmetic, 12; practical arithmetic, 37; English grammar, 3; natural philosophy, 4; chemistry, 3; algebra, 8.

During 1852 and 1853 the reports of the teacher, Jeremiah Griffin, to the Committee on Education were very explicit. To the above list of subjects he added geography, physiology, and astronomy, and he not only gives the number enrolled in each class, but he gives the texts used in each course: spelling and reading, McGuffey; writing, on paper or slate; arithmetic, Ray or Talolt; geography, Morse; English grammar, Wells; natural philosophy, Olmstead; physiology and hygiene, Coulter; algebra, Ray; geometry, Davis and Legendre; intellectual philosophy, Abercrombie.

The school continued, not exactly prosperous, but never failing. The attendance was not large, the teachers changed often, but the fact remains that there was a school. The records show that many demands were made on these people. The Boarding School (Earlham College) was very much in need of assistance and the Yearly Meeting would assign the Spiceland Meeting its quota to meet. One is struck with the

<sup>18</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book B, p. 84.

<sup>19</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Branch of the General Committee on Education, 1851.

statements of Barnabas C. Hobbs in his report to the Yearly Meeting that the "more elementary branches of solid and useful education not be neglected, and that better salaries be paid teachers to induce the better trained people to take an interest in the schools."<sup>20</sup> Spiceland School was filling that need in the community.

Beginning with 1860 the school had taken on new life. The attendance increased until there were about ninety in attendance. There were three teachers for the winter session: Eli and Mahala Jay, principal teachers, and Betsy Anne Boone, assistant. Latin is mentioned in the curriculum for the first time. In 1861 the school had an average attendance of eighty-two. Twelve of this number were from other monthly meetings, a rather significant fact in that it showed the widening influence of the school. Latin and Greek were offered as the language courses.<sup>21</sup>

The increased attendance soon brought up the housing proposition. Jesse Meredith, Solomon Gause, George Evans, Solomon Macy, William B. Unthank, Alfred Bogue, Jesse Bond, Nathan Macy, George Sheridan, James Cochran, Joseph Williams, Jesse White, Calvin Macy, Enoch Macy, David Edwards, Thomas Cook, James Parker, Zadoch Rayle, John Hiatt, Tideman Jessup, Jacob Taylor, and Joseph Butler were appointed to consider this matter. Their report, made in the 6th month, 1859, stated that the committee "were united in the belief that the building of a substantial brick building of sufficient size to accommodate 150 scholars with room enough not to injure the children's health would be very desirable and necessary to insure the permanency of our settlement and with a well conducted school therein, to the advancement of truth within our limits."<sup>22</sup>

The estimated cost was \$2,500. The first efforts of the committee produced subscriptions for all but \$400 and the matter was dropped. The Meeting reported on the 8th month, 18, 1859, that they had collected \$1,420 of the amount sub-

<sup>20</sup>*Minutes of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends*, 1847, p. 22.

<sup>21</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Branch of the General Committee on Education, 1860-62.

<sup>22</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book B, pp. 450, 455.

scribed, enough for a two-story frame building 32 feet wide and 44 feet long.<sup>23</sup> The next step was to sell the old building and to apply the proceeds on the new. The matter took time, and not until the 3d month, 1861, were Alfred Bogue, Eli Ratliff, Jason Williams, Thomas Cook, and Jesse B. Jessup appointed to settle with the committee and superintend the building of the new school. They reported the building completed in the 6th month, 1861, with \$409.87 still due, and more than enough subscriptions due from Friends to cover this amount. Collections on subscriptions to a sum of \$447.74 were reported completed at the next meeting.<sup>24</sup>

And so Spiceland School had its beginning. Just when the name of Academy was applied to the school is not definitely known, but it was probably during the later fifties. It was not, however, to begin the period of its greatest influence until a few years later. It seems typical of these people that while the rest of the country was concerned in the struggle over slavery they were taking renewed interest in education. They had worked against slavery as no other one group of people had, but war was not their way of solving the difficulty.

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*, Book B, p. 509.

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*, Book B, p. 517.



## SPICELAND SCHOOL BECOMES AN ACADEMY

“WE HAVE employed Clarkson Davis and Luzena Thornburg as teachers for the Spiceland School the present year and Hannah Davis as assistant teacher.”<sup>1</sup> This item appeared in the minutes for the 10th month, 21, 1863, and marks the beginning of a new period in the history of the school.

Clarkson Davis and his wife were keenly alive to the opportunities for developing the school and devoted all their energy to its promotion. The attendance increased, new courses were added, and a larger corps of teachers was employed. In 1864-65, a catalogue was issued, probably the first. An addition to the school building was needed by this time, and in 1866 the school quarters were enlarged.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Davis knew that to make the school function to its fullest capacity assurance of permanence was needed. He was largely responsible for the legal incorporation of the school. The Monthly Meeting in the 10th month, 1869, received the suggestion that a committee be appointed to place the school on a more permanent basis.<sup>3</sup> Caleb Johnson, Solomon Macy, Albert Newby, Josiah P. Bogue, Cynthia Jessup, Caroline Newby, Delana Bond, and Mariam Johnson were appointed to take the legal steps necessary for the incorporation of the school. During the next few years the Monthly Meeting, through its various committees, was busy with this matter. The necessity for an endowment was felt and met in due time.

The first procedure was to arrange for the transfer of the land on which the buildings of the Academy were located to a newly created board of trustees, with the stipulation that the Monthly Meeting was forever to have the sole power of appointing and overseeing the trustees of the Academy.<sup>4</sup> The first board was made up of Timothy Wilson, Asa C. Davis, Solomon Macy, Josiah P. Bogue, Caleb Johnson, and Jesse

<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book B, p. 587.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, pp. 159, 166.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, p. 270.

Gordon. In the 5th month, 1872, permission for the transfer of the land was granted by the Whitewater Meeting for Suffering.<sup>5</sup> The following month the Meeting detailed Eli Ratliff, Elisha B. Ratcliff, James Cochran, John Hiatt, and Milo Talbert to make the necessary "affirmations."<sup>6</sup>

#### ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION<sup>7</sup>

"Whereas the religious society known as the Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends, in the county of Henry, Indiana, by trustees duly appointed by said society, hold the following described real estate in said county of Henry, and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the n. w. corner of the E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the s. w. quarter of Section 17 in Township 16 R. 10 E., running thence E. 6 rods, thence S. 15 rods, thence E.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  rods, thence S. 25 rods and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, thence W.  $23\frac{1}{2}$  rods, thence N. 26 rods to the north line of said quarter section, thence E. 7 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 3 acres and 122 rods, on which is situated a school house and other buildings comprising what is known as Spiceland Academy, which under the organization of said Society of Friends is subject to the control of the Meeting of Suffering of The Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends. And whereas the said Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends being desirous to dedicate and appropriate said described tract of land and the buildings thereon situated, to the perpetual use of an institution of learning to be known as Spiceland Academy and to cause same to be incorporated under the provisions of the second section of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana entitled, 'An Act supplemental to an Act entitled an Act for the incorporation of High Schools, Academies, Colleges, Universities, Theological Institutions, and Missionary Boards, Approved February 28, 1855.' (I. G. & H. 370) with all the rights and powers conferred by said Act and the Act to which it is supplemental, so far as it is applicable to an incorporation under second section of said supplemental act and to procure therefor such endowment not exceeding \$50,000 as may be

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, p. 277.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, p. 282.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, pp. 282-84.

obtained by voluntary donations or gifts including the money heretofore donated for that purpose, and for the purpose of accomplishing said object said Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends at a meeting held on the 4th day of the 5th mo. 1872 appointed according to its rules and usages.

"Timothy Wilson, Asa C. Davis, Solomon Macy, Josiah P. Bogue, Caleb Johnson, and Jesse Gordon, Trustees, (who are members of said Society) of said Spiceland Academy to receive a conveyance of said tract of land and its appurtenances, to be held by them and their successors in office in trust forever together with all other property of said Academy for the sole and exclusive use and benefit thereof as an institution of learning.

"The said trustees and their successors shall have power to receive gifts and donations for the endowment of said Academy and shall have all the power to manage the same that is conferred on trustees otherwise provided for in the act to which said last named act is supplemental, provided however that they shall at all times be subject to the advice and control of said Monthly Meeting of Friends. And the said trustees have been divided into classes as follows: The said Timothy Wilson and Asa C. Davis constituting the first class, to serve one year; Solomon Macy and Josiah P. Bogue constituting the second class, are to serve two years; Caleb Johnson and Jesse Gordon constituting the third class are to serve three years, or until their successors are chosen and qualified.

"And their successors, when appointed are each to serve three years. A Treasurer of said Academy shall also be appointed by said Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends who shall hold his office for the term of three years and until his successor is chosen and qualified and shall give an official bond, with surety payable to the state of Indiana for the use of said in such sum as said trustees shall approve. And whereas the said Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends has at the date hereof, by the consent and direction of the Meeting of Suffering of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends given and made at a meeting thereof held at Whitewater Meeting House in Richmond, Indiana on the 30th day of the 5th mo., 1872 caused David Edwards, Timothy Wilson, and Jacob

Taylor, the present Trustees of said Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends, who, as such trustees, held the title thereto, in trust for said society to convey said described tract of land and its buildings and appurtenances in fee simple to the said Timothy Wilson, Asa C. Davis, Solomon Macy, Josiah P. Bogue, Caleb Johnson, and Jesse Gordon, trustees of said Spiceland Academy herein before named and their successors in office, in trust for the use and purposes herein before specified.

“And the said Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends makes this statement verified by the affirmation of five of its members for the purpose of having said Spiceland Academy incorporated as herein before stated.

MILO TALBERT  
JAMES COCHRAN  
JOHN HIATT  
ELI RATLIFF  
ELISHA B. RATCLIFF

STATE OF INDIANA  
HENRY COUNTY”

“Before me, Jacob Taylor, a Notary Public in and for the said county this the 6th day of the 7th mo., 1872 personally came Milo Talbert, James Cochran, John Hiatt, Eli Ratliff, and Elisha B. Ratcliff, members of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting of Friends, who being duly affirmed upon their affirmation say that the matters and things set out in the foregoing statements are true.

MILO TALBERT  
JAMES COCHRAN  
JOHN HIATT  
ELI RATLIFF  
ELISHA B. RATCLIFF”

“Subscribed and affirmed to in my presence the 6th day of the 7th mo., 1872.

“In testimony whereof witness my hand and notarial seal.

JACOB TAYLOR”

With formal incorporation the Academy was firmly launched on the greatest part of its career, serving as "Select School," high school, college and business preparatory, and teacher-training institution—an educational and moral power in its community.

## THE CURRICULUM

OUR knowledge of the courses offered in the Academy before issuance of the first catalogue is rather scant. The reports of the committees on Education furnish a list of subjects but no very definite information about the organization of the work. There were the regular courses in common school branches; at one time certain courses in declamation and philosophy were offered, to be dropped later in favor of meteorology and astronomy.<sup>1</sup> Courses that were of a scientific nature were often offered as the courses leading to higher education. Latin was mentioned for the first time in 1860, and in the following year both Latin and Greek were offered. No record is left of the number of students enrolled for this work. No work in history was offered until 1864 except such as might have been called church history. The Bible was used as a class book,<sup>2</sup> and all pupils were expected to attend mid-week meeting.

The Academy served as the school of the town until 1883, at which time an arrangement was made by the school corporation to have a six-month free term beginning in October.<sup>3</sup> This was possible under the state law that permitted church schools serving as "District Schools" to receive public funds.<sup>4</sup>

The courses were arranged in four departments: Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and High School. The Primary Department was organized in three classes, "C," "B," and "A," the last corresponding to the present third and fourth grades.<sup>5</sup> In the "C" class they taught spelling, first reader, and chart lessons. In the catalogue for 1876 the spelling was superseded

<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Branch of the General Committee on Education, 1848 and 1851

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, 1850.

<sup>3</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book D, p. 66.

<sup>4</sup>*Laws of Indiana*, 1834, p. 329.

<sup>5</sup>*Catalogue of Spiceland Academy*, 1864-65, p. 10. This and subsequent catalogues referred to are the property of the Henry County Historical Society. They were collected for the celebration of the centennial of Spiceland Monthly Meeting, 1921.



by "Lessons in Language."<sup>6</sup> Class "B" offered classes in spelling, first and second reader (McGuffey), writing with pencil drawing, and oral lessons in arithmetic and geography. Later, drawing was dropped, and the work in geography was changed to language. Class "A" had spelling, third reader, writing, arithmetic (Felter), and oral lessons in geography. In 1870 the fourth reader was added to the course, and in a few years language and Hooker's *Child's Book of Nature* were included.<sup>7</sup>

The Intermediate Department used both the fourth and fifth readers (McGuffey), Felter's *Arithmetic No. 1*, Guyot's *Primary Geography*, with classes in spelling and writing. It was specified that the arithmetic course should embrace the work to fractions.<sup>8</sup>

The Primary and Intermediate departments were continued until 1882 when they were combined into the regular eight-year course. The new organization did not greatly affect the work offered, the most important change being the introduction of lessons in science in all grades except the first, and lessons in manners and morals.<sup>9</sup>

The Grammar School was a one-year course until 1878.<sup>10</sup> The first announcements indicate that besides the regular common school branches, single-entry bookkeeping was optional. Later, lessons in Latin were offered, but a note adds the information that Latin might be optional to those who intended to pursue the classical course, or prepare for college.<sup>11</sup> When the course was outlined for two years the division of work was as follows:

FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR
Reading	Reading
Writing	Writing
Spelling	Spelling
Word analysis	Word analysis
Arithmetic thro' percentage	Arithmetic complete
Geography to Europe	Geography complete

<sup>6</sup>*Catalogue of Spiceland Academy*, 1876-77, p. 13.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, 1870-71, p. 13.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 1876-77, p. 13.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 1881-82, p. 11; 1882-83, p. 11.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, 1878-79, p. 10.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, 1877-78, p. 13.

English grammar to syntax  
U. S. history to American  
Revolution

English grammar complete  
U. S. History complete  
Physiology  
Single entry bookkeeping (optional)  
Latin (optional to students electing  
classical course)

When the lower grades were organized into the familiar eight grades the Grammar School was continued. Since the high-school course was only for three years this Grammar School was much on the order of our so-called ninth grade.

As the years went by the scope of the Academy's work lay not in the work with younger children but in giving instruction in advance of that to be had in the district grade school or in the few high schools in the surrounding townships. In 1864 there were students from North Carolina, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, and Kansas, and Indiana students represented many counties.<sup>12</sup> Spiceland Academy must have had something to offer to draw students from such a wide radius.

In the department of the Academy that was designed for advanced work there were three, and later four, courses—the high-school, the English, the commercial, and the normal course. This sounds very pretentious, but it must be remembered that classes were offered “on demand.” From 1864 to 1870 the high-school courses were for four years,<sup>13</sup> but from that date until 1903 the courses were for three years.<sup>14</sup> At that time the four-year course was offered as the regular course, but students were still permitted to use the old plan.

The classical, or Latin, course as it was called in some bulletins, was planned as the regular college preparatory. The English course was “intended for those who have no expectation of attending college but for those who wish to be as well prepared as possible for their work in life.” A review of the courses offered as high-school work makes the reader wonder if this was not a college rather than a high school. The following charts give the courses and texts for the high-school and English courses:

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, 1864-65, p. 11.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, 1870-71, p. 12.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, 1903-4, pp. 8-9.



## ENGLISH COURSE

FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR
Grammar (complete)	Geometry	Analytical geometry	Astronomy
Algebra	History or comparative geography	Mental philosophy	Analogy or natural and revealed religion
Physical geography (Warren)	Lectures on English Literature (Reed)	Geology	
History	Chemistry	U. S. constitution	Mechanics
Algebra	Trigonometry	Calculus	Political economy
Natural philosophy	Chemistry (continued)	Logic	Moral philosophy
Rhetoric	Botany (Gray)	Geology (continued)	History of civilization
		Botany (continued)	

## HIGH-SCHOOL OR LATIN COURSE

FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR
Grammar (Brown)	Geometry (Robinson)	Analytical geometry (Loomis)	Astronomy (Horace)
Latin (Harkness)	Chemistry (Stockdart)	Mental philosophy (Haven)	Analogy or natural and revealed religion
Algebra (Ray)	History	Cicero's orations (Johnson)	Cicero's Tusculan dispu- tations
History	Caesar (Andrew)	Geology	U. S. constitution
Algebra (Ray)	Trigonometry (Robinson)	Calculus (Loomis)	Political economy
Natural philosophy (Wells)	Rhetoric (Newman)	Logic (True)	Moral philosophy (Dymons)
Latin (second book) (Harkness)	Vergil (Frieze)	Horace, Odes	History of civilization (Guizot)
History			

In 1866-67 the high-school course had classes definitely listed in Greek.<sup>15</sup> The work included, with the texts used, a formidable array for our idea of high school:

SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR
First Greek book (Harkness)	Greek Testament (Greenfield)	Plato's Apology to Socrates
Anabasis (Boise)	Iliad of Homer (Anthon)	Philippics of Demos- thenes (Chapin)

In the three-year course offered after 1870 the school year was divided into three terms and it seems that the extra work of the fourth year was covered in this manner. The only leeway of choice of subjects was in the different ones offered in the classical or scientific courses.<sup>16</sup>

During the eighties there was a slight beginning toward liberalizing the formally accepted course of the seventies. In the history courses, universal and general history gave place to courses in Greek, English, and modern history,<sup>17</sup> while psychology was listed for the first time.<sup>18</sup>

In 1903 the English and Latin courses were again planned for four years.<sup>19</sup> A student was required to make thirty-two credit points for graduation. These were distributed among the departments as follows: Latin, seven; English, eight; history, two; mathematics, six; science, two; electives, seven. In 1908 the course of the Academy was approved by the State Board of Education and a certificate of equivalency was issued ranking it with commissioned high schools. This approved course, besides the regular subjects, offered as electives arithmetic, physical geography, English history, English III, botany, United States history, Bible study, solid geometry, Vergil, music, and drawing.<sup>20</sup>

The catalogues set forth the purpose of various courses. The history course was "arranged to conform to the recom-

<sup>15</sup>*Catalogue*, 1866-67, p. 11.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, 1873-74, p. 10.

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*, 1881-82, p. 11.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*, 1884-85, p. 6.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, 1903-4, pp. 10-11.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, 1908-9, pp. 7-8.

mendations of the Committee of Seven of the American Historical Association. English was offered "to increase the culture of the student by developing a love for the best in thought and style." "Latin," according to the bulletin, "has great disciplinary value, trains and strengthens the memory, cultivates and quickens the perception, and develops habits of ready, accurate, and sound thinking." Science teaches the pupil to observe, develops the power of reasoning through the original investigation of the truths of nature.<sup>21</sup> Modern educators may discount the above, especially that concerning Latin, but the modern high school might have difficulty in offering objectives that are on the whole as sound.

In 1912, the need for a new building being imperative, the old building was razed to give place to a modern commodious school. The added space made possible the installation of new equipment and the Academy again took on new life.

In 1911-12 the usual Latin course was forced to compete for favor, for the first time, with a modern language. Classes in German were offered as regular work but were later supplanted by French.

The Academy had offered commercial work from its earliest days but the new building and equipment greatly facilitated the work. Also, courses in manual training, domestic science, and in agriculture were offered.<sup>22</sup>

In the bulletin of 1864-65 the following notice appeared: "A Normal Class will be formed during the first four weeks of the first Term, beginning 8th mo. 28th. During that time the regular corps of Teachers will be assisted by other experienced Instructors, and the Primary and Intermediate Departments will be used as *Model Schools*. Those who contemplate teaching during the winter will find it to their advantage to attend." Tuition for the four weeks was \$4.00.<sup>23</sup>

The requirements for teachers in those days were not great. In fact, a teacher who was interested enough to take training for her work was above the average. Spiceland Academy served as teacher-training institution for Henry County. An

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, 1904-5, pp. 12-15.

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*, 1913-14, pp. 6-8.

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*, 1864-65, p. 15.

unauthenticated report states that at one time over fifty per cent of the teachers in the county were trained in the Academy.<sup>24</sup>

The details of the Normal Course were not definitely listed until 1874.<sup>25</sup> That year the bulletin made the statement that "Teaching is no longer an occupation, it is a profession; a profession which demands for its successful accomplishment as studied a preparation as that required for medicine, law, or the ministry." To accomplish this preparation a course was offered that consisted of "a review of all the more difficult points in each of the legal branches; a short course in the elements of the natural sciences, as usually pursued in the High Schools of the State; and a course of professional instruction in which the science and art of Pedagogics will be presented and a discussion of all the minutiae of school room work." This was to be done in five weeks. Seventy students were enrolled.

In 1884 a full year's course was planned.<sup>26</sup>

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM	THIRD TERM
Psychology	Pedagogics	Same
One common school subject	Same	Same
Elocution	Essay	Classics

Later the course stated how the review courses were to be offered, the spring term being the one in which practice work was done.

The number of students enrolled varied from time to time, the average being about thirty. In 1894 the superintendent of the Academy, George W. Neet, a graduate of Indiana State Normal School,<sup>27</sup> brought particular emphasis to bear on this department and the number of students materially increased. The cover page of the school bulletin for 1899-1900 bore the title, *Spiceland Academy and Normal School*, and so continued until 1906-7.

<sup>24</sup>*Catalogue*, 1891-92, p. 4.

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, 1874-75, p. 22.

<sup>26</sup>*Ibid.*, 1884-85, p. 7.

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*, 1894-95, pp. 10-11.

It should be noted, however, that with the new course as organized by Mr. Neet, a change had come. Before that time the announcements had said that the work was not just a systematized course to help teachers pass their examinations for teachers' licenses but to aid them in their work.<sup>29</sup> The same thing was said of the new course with the added idea that "high school graduates desire to teach," reminding us that requirements were increasing.

The courses that have been outlined were those that the Academy offered from its beginning to the close—those in which it was possible to make credits. But what of those things listed in the general items of the various catalogues such as: "The government of the school is based on the idea that manhood is more than scholarship, that self-respect and self-control on the part of the student are important factors in the formation of character," or "There are no beer, liquor, or billiard saloons in the village," or "No student whose influence is known to have a corrupting tendency will be retained in the school"? Nothing tangible may be offered, so only the question, "Of what value were they?" is left for consideration.

<sup>29</sup>*Ibid.*, 1901-2, p. 12.

## FINANCE AND ENDOWMENT

THE history of the financial side of any private or parochial educational institution is usually a record of a struggle to obtain funds. Mention has been made of the finances of the Spiceland school before 1860. During this time the school was functioning as one of the so-called "Select Schools" which the Friends had established in every community in which there were a sufficient number of their sect. Funds for the maintenance of this school came from those having children of school age. In most cases the parent gave a note for the tuition of his children. This was paid whenever it was possible.<sup>1</sup> Patrons who were well known were allowed to pay at the end of the term, and in "hard times" the church omitted collecting the accounts of some of the men with large families. Any repair work or building was done by subscription.<sup>2</sup> It is interesting to note that until 1860 there were no deficits even if the "Balance on Hand" was small.

The Meeting records do not make mention of the rate of tuition in the earlier days of the school. The following excerpt from a leaflet gives the rates for 1860:

### "SPICELAND SCHOOL

"The Spring term of this School will commence on the 9th of the 4th month and continue for thirteen weeks.

### "TERMS:

"Primary Branches—\$3 per scholar;

Higher, including

Phys. Geography and German—

\$4 per scholar.

"In view of having a new and commodious house to occupy, we think there will be a good opportunity for those who wish to pursue the branches of a common English education.

OLIVER WHITE

MARTHA G. HUNT

SPICELAND, IND., 3rd mo. 1860."

<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book A, p. 53.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, Book A, p. 290.



Beginning with the formal Academy the cost of tuition was increased.<sup>3</sup> The rates for the Primary Department ranged from \$3.60 to \$4.80 per term; those of the Intermediate Department were \$7.20 per term; those of the Grammar School were \$8.40; and of the High School, \$9.60. The Commercial Course, and no limit was set in which the course was to be finished, was listed at \$20. The Normal Course of four weeks cost \$4.00.<sup>4</sup> During the period from 1870 to 1890 the tuition rates remained the same.

The Board of Trustees, feeling it necessary to offset the credit system that they had permitted to grow up, began to allow a discount on tuition paid in advance. A catalogue of the period contains the following schedule:<sup>5</sup>

#### RATES OF TUITION

				If paid in advance
Primary—Grade A.....	35c	per week.....		30c
" " B.....	40c	" "		35c
" " C.....	45c	" "		40c
Intermediate .....	60c	" "		50c
Grammar School .....	75c	" "		70c
High School—1st year.....	85c	" "		80c
" " —2nd & 3rd.....	1.00	" "		90c
Normal Dept. ....	85c	" "		
Commercial Dept. ....	90c	" "		85c

A schedule was next adopted for determining tuition on the basis of a fixed sum per subject per week. In high school this schedule called for 20 cents per subject per week in the first year; 22 1/2 cents in the second year; and 33 1/3 cents in the third year.<sup>6</sup> The rate for the third year was reduced to 25 cents in 1897.<sup>7</sup> This schedule continued until 1907 when the cost was set at \$1.00 per subject per month.<sup>8</sup>

While Friends were very sure that their children should be in a school maintained and taught by one of their sect they early admitted the children of parents who did not belong to

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, Book A, p. 54.

<sup>4</sup>*Catalogue*, 1864-65, p. 14.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, 1877-78, p. 13.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 1894-95, p. 11.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, 1896-97, p. 10.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 1907-8, p. 17.



the Friends' Meeting. If Spiceland served as the "district school" for the community,<sup>9</sup> as we may suppose it did, no mention of any connection with the township or town corporation was made until 1875. In that year the school corporation of Spiceland held a school in the Academy building and paid \$45 for the use of buildings and supplies.<sup>10</sup> Pupils of the public school were admitted at the same rate as Academy students.

In 1883 arrangements were made by which the school board of the town corporation was to pay the Academy for the tuition of the children of the town for a six-month term.<sup>11</sup> These children were to be admitted to all of the eight grades and the first year of high school. The town paid \$1,500 for the year 1884, and \$1,852 for 1885, but the financial report of the Academy for the latter year showed a deficit and the treasurer made these comments: "Loss was on the public school as the Spring Term paid its own expenses. So many of the surrounding districts have been attached to this school on account of the superior advantages of the academy that comparatively few pay tuition during the public term."<sup>12</sup> This condition arose naturally enough, parents not caring to pay when the town was supposed to furnish schooling free. Evidently some township children were being included as the mention of "surrounding districts" is made.

In 1887 the public school term was lengthened to seven months, the school board paying \$2,625.<sup>13</sup> In 1890 a free school was held for five months for certain grades, but the funds for this were not handled by the Monthly Meeting.<sup>14</sup> The catalogue for the year 1891 was the last to list students

<sup>9</sup>Richard G. Boone in his *History of Education in Indiana*, pp. 34-35 (New York, 1892), speaks of Spiceland as one of the church schools which served as district schools. Mr. Boone, as a resident of the town and an alumnus of the Academy, doubtless had full opportunity to know the facts of the case.

<sup>10</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book C, p. 390.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, Book D, p. 60.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, Book D, pp. 145-46.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, Book D, p. 235.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, Book D, p. 329.

in the Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar departments. The Academy had ceased to function as a grade school.

Article V of the constitution adopted in 1835 included among the duties of the treasurer: "2nd. To place at interest any stock that may arise to the institution by donation, or legacy, of which the net proceeds alone may be expended for the support of the school, except in the case the principal should be otherwise controlled by the distinct specifications of the Donor."<sup>15</sup> It is evident that even at this early day the possibility of securing an endowment was in the minds of the members of the committee.

When the movement was started for the legal incorporation of the school a committee, made up of Francis Thomas, Albert Newby, James Cochran, Jesse Gordon, John W. Griffin, Luke Willis, and Caleb Johnson, was appointed to organize the campaign for endowment funds.<sup>16</sup> After due time they reported that the following agreement had been drawn up.<sup>17</sup>

"When the sum of Two Thousand Dollars shall be subscribed, we whose names are hereunto subscribed agree to secure to the Trustees to be appointed by the Spiceland Monthly Meeting the sum annexed to our names, severally to be paid in fee simple in ten years with interest in advance at (6) six percent per annum. The principal to be a perpetual endowment fund for Spiceland Academy, the interest only to be used and that to be applied in payment of tuition in said academy except (5) five percent of said interest may be used in securing apparatus or other permanent improvements.

"James Cochran	\$100	Charles Stubbs	\$100
Jesse Jessup	\$100	Jacob Taylor	\$100
J. P. Bogue	\$100	Albert Newby	\$100
Clarkson Davis	\$100	Isaiah Vickery	\$100
Ezekial Phelps	\$100	Joseph Newby	\$ 50
Henry Hoover	\$100	Solomon Macey	\$100
John Symons	\$ 50	Joseph Unthank	\$ 50
John W. Griffen	\$ 75		

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, Book A, p. 54.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, p. 167.

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, p. 168.

Edw. K. Stratton	\$100—to be paid in ten equal payments without int.		
Samuel Hoover	\$100—without interest for three years.		
Jabez Henly	\$ 50—without interest for five years.		
Jesse Gordon	\$ 50	Joseph E. Bogue	\$ 50
V. K. Stanley	\$ 50	Evans and Johnson	\$ 50
F. W. Thomas	\$ 50	Caleb Hale	\$ 50
David Edwards	\$ 50	Elwood Pleas	\$ 50
Cyrus Ratliff	\$ 50	Nathan Copeland	\$ 50
Wm. Unthank	\$ 25	Timothy Wilson	\$ 25
Luke Willis	\$ 25	E. C. Foster	\$ 50''

This was a noble effort on the part of these people to put their school on a firm financial basis. The report of the trustees of this endowment fund was made regularly and reveals the effort made from time to time to increase the fund.

The trustees were anxious to secure bequests and the catalogues carried "Forms of Legacy," showing how "Bequests of Personal Estate" and "Devise of Real Estate" might be made to the endowment fund.<sup>18</sup> The first legacy to be received was that from Albert Newby. He bequeathed to the Academy an interest in a boarding house, owned by certain of the members and run for the benefit of those students who wished to economize on expenses by cooking for themselves. A one-ninth interest in the building and property was given to the Academy for fifteen years; at the end of that time one-third of the legacy was to go to the church and the remainder to the school.<sup>19</sup> This did not prove a very remunerative gift, for there was already a debt of \$70 against the property, and a report of 1879 listed only \$3.92 as the Meeting's share.<sup>20</sup> When the house was sold a few years later, their share was \$135.<sup>21</sup>

Other people interested in the welfare of the school gave to

<sup>18</sup>*Catalogue*, 1873-74, p. 20.

<sup>19</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book C, p. 222.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, p. 529.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, Book D, p. 67.

the fund. At the death of Clarkson Davis \$1,000 and sixty acres of land were left to the endowment. Land and money were left by Mrs. Martha White and land by Dr. Talbert. The last bequest was \$1,000 from the estate of Oliver Nixon.<sup>22</sup> These various additions to the fund had brought the total amount to \$30,700 in 1921.<sup>23</sup> According to the treasurer's report for that year, the amount available for use—income only—was \$2,172.92.

The problem of buildings had always been cared for by subscription. The first brick building, erected in 1872, was provided for in the same way, and so generously that shortly after the completion of the building it was possible to discharge the committee for soliciting funds.<sup>24</sup>

By 1900 the need of a new building was felt once more. Funds were solicited for the repair of the old building, but there was a threat that it would be condemned. Eventually a committee, consisting of L. H. Johnson, L. O. Draper, Levinus Painter, S. E. Test, Alvin Painter, and Elgar Pennington, was appointed to obtain funds for a new building.<sup>25</sup> Construction was begun, meanwhile, with money borrowed from the endowment fund. The erection of this modern building made it possible for the school to offer the courses that were being given in the more up-to-date high schools.

The endowment fund shows a gradual increase. It might possibly have been further enlarged and the financial affairs of the Academy thereby placed on a better basis but for problems arising from the relationship of the school to the township. It has been noted that the Academy had functioned as the township school and, later, had allowed the use of its equipment for the grade school of the town. When this arrangement was made the Academy was to serve as the high school for Spiceland Town and Township. At this time the funds of the Academy came from the following sources: the tuition of such students as were not entitled to have their tuition paid by the public school corporation in which they

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*, Book E, pp. 654-55.

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*, Book E, p. 465.

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*, Book C, p. 277.

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, Book E, p. 305.

made their homes ; the tuition paid by the public school officials of Spiceland, Spiceland Township, and Wayne, Franklin, Dudley, and Henry townships ; and the income from the endowment fund.<sup>26</sup>

The sum derived from these three sources of income was not sufficient for maintenance of the school, and year by year the finances of the institution drew closer to the debit side of the ledger. It was not a case of mismanagement. The Academy had to maintain its plant, pay teachers, buy new equipment, and meet numerous miscellaneous expenses. Because public school trustees could not include in the per capita cost of transferred students any items of capital outlay, and because the tuition paid by these public school trustees had the effect of limiting the tuition fees to be paid by individual students, the total amount of fees and the income from the endowment fund did not equal the actual cost of operating the school. The Board of Trustees was constantly facing a deficit.

In 1899 and 1900 a movement was fostered by Murray S. Wildman, the superintendent, to have the Quarterly Meeting take over the Academy.<sup>27</sup> Heretofore, the school had been the project of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting alone, but if the backing of the Quarterly Meeting could be secured, it might hope for increased support. The proposition was rejected, however. Aid could not be expected from the Indiana Yearly Meeting, which had Earlham College as its charge.

The friends of the Academy were much encouraged by the passage of the Kimmel Bill in 1909.<sup>28</sup> This act provided that trustees in townships that did not maintain a high school might transfer their high-school pupils to the school that was most convenient for the child and pay the regular tuition to this institution. Since the law did not specify that the school to which pupils were transferred must be a public school, Spiceland Academy could hope for an increased enrollment.

In 1915 the township trustee purchased the ground and building of what was known as the "old frame building." It was stipulated that a new building was to be built for the use

<sup>26</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book E, p. 52.

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*, Book E, pp. 54-55.

<sup>28</sup>*Laws of Indiana*, 1909, pp. 331-32.



of the grade school, with provision that should the ground ever cease to be used for educational purposes it was to revert to the Academy Board, the buildings to be removed. Item III of this agreement was of especial interest. It read: "It is hereby agreed and made part of the consideration of the transfer of the real estate herein described that the Trustee of Spiceland Township will transfer the high school pupils of said township to Spiceland Academy so long as Spiceland Academy shall hold a certificate of Equivalency, putting it in either of the classes as the high schools hereafter included in the provisions for fixing the maximum charge for transfer tuition—the rate to be the average of the certified high schools of Franklin, Henry, Wayne, and Greensboro Townships, and Knightstown and New Castle Corporations." The Academy was not losing any opportunity to hold students.

This condition lasted until May, 1917, when Attorney-General Ele Stansbury handed down the opinion that private and parochial schools were not intended to be included in the interpretation of the law of 1909 as being schools to which public school trustees might transfer high-school students and pay their tuition.<sup>29</sup> This was a death blow to the Academy. However, its friends did not give up without an effort. A suit was brought in the Henry County Circuit Court for another judicial decision but this was later dropped.<sup>30</sup>

The final struggle came in the legislature of 1921. An amendment was proposed to the Cann Bill, dealing with the transfer of school children and repealing the Kimmel Law, which read: "And, provided further, that in a township having no high school, the township trustee may issue school transfers in order that pupils may attend a private school of secondary rank established prior to January 1, 1920 . . . provided, such private school has been approved by the state board of education as being the equivalent of a commissioned high school."<sup>31</sup> This amendment was lost and the law of 1909 was repealed.

<sup>29</sup>*Opinions of the Attorney General, Indiana, 1916-20*, pp. 247-49.

<sup>30</sup>*Minutes of the Indiana Yearly Meeting, 1917*, p. 113.

<sup>31</sup>*Senate Journal, 1921*, p. 1011; *House Journal, 1921*, pp. 625, 814-15; *Laws of Indiana, 1921*, pp. 743-45.

The year 1922 witnessed the metamorphosis of the Academy into a township high school, with the purchase of the entire plant by Wade Kerr, trustee of Spiceland Township. The teachers were the same, and outwardly there was no change, but the change was brought vividly to mind at commencement time, when the county superintendent presided instead of the superintendent of the Academy. It was long, however, before the name "Academy" ceased to be used in speaking of the school.

After the repeal of the Kimmel Act the passing of the Academy was only a question of time. It was proposed to convert it into a school for theological training, but an active campaign for additional endowment did not succeed. The day of academies was over and Earlham College claimed all the support of the church for higher learning. There is a note of pathos in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting for July 7, 1921: "Through an agreement with the township trustee the same teachers will be retained at the Academy another year. After that—and that is the greatest problem that faces our meeting today."<sup>32</sup>

All that remained, or remains, is the endowment fund. Part of this fund had been so willed that should the Academy cease to function the bequest was to be given to Earlham College. Some \$13,000 was turned over to that school, and part of the remainder reverted to the Monthly Meeting. There still remains about \$19,000, the interest on which is used for a Student Loan Fund and summer Vacation Bible School.<sup>33</sup> Thus the spirit of the donors is carried on.

<sup>32</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book E, p. 465.

<sup>33</sup>L. O. Draper, treasurer, and H. H. Rayle, member of Board of Trustees, to the author.

## EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

NO discussion of the activities of a school today is complete without mention of those things which are listed as extra-curricular. In fact, it sometimes seems that these activities are the main reasons for the existence of a school. But a study of the curriculum of the Academy shows that this was not the case there. Yet it must not be thought that there was nothing in the life of the school to lighten the work, although a modern youth would not be particularly thrilled by the means offered to alleviate dull care.

Early reports of the school gave the information that the pupils were taken to midweek meeting by their teacher.<sup>1</sup> Present-day educators might not class this as extra-curricular, but it is to be remembered that this was a "Select School," maintained for the children of the Meeting. Imagine the school sitting through a meeting that might, if the members did not feel moved to speak, be entirely silent. This attendance was obligatory for years and was discontinued only after the school became more secular.

We do not have a definite record of the time of the Academy's going further afield in outside activities, but an early notice read thus:

### "LECTURES

"Lectures are given frequently on Literary and Scientific subjects. Those on Natural Science are illustrated by experiments with Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus when the subject requires them.

### "LITERARY SOCIETIES

"The Grammar and High Schools, each have a Literary Society connected with them."<sup>2</sup>

This was the day of the singing school and spelling bee in rural communities, and doubtless these were common in this

<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Branch of the General Committee on Education, 1851.

<sup>2</sup>*Catalogue*, 1864-65, p. 13.



community. But these Friends were strait-laced, and the Meeting records show that to have been in attendance "at a place of music and dancing and indulged in the latter" was a matter for discipline.<sup>3</sup>

During these times the Academy was offering its youth lectures and literary societies. The number of these societies grew to three, "The Lucernians, conducted by the ladies, and the Crescent and Glisco Societies, by the gentlemen."<sup>4</sup> These societies had regular meetings<sup>5</sup> and at the end of each term were expected to hold an exhibition. On the following page is a copy of a program given by the Lucernians and Crescents. Quite a rivalry existed between the two societies conducted by the gentlemen for the favor of the Lucernians. It is evident that, for the time at least, the Crescents had the advantage in being allowed to collaborate with the ladies in this event.

These literary societies were an intregal part of the life of the Academy and they continued until the turn of the century. Courses in declamation and public speaking had been offered in the Academy from its earliest time, and the outlet for this work was found in these organizations.

The literary societies performed another service to the Academy that was of benefit to the whole school. This was the gathering of a library, or libraries, as the catalogues stated. The Academy library had its origin in the church library which had been begun at a very early year. Accessions were made from time to time, and by 1870 the citizens had subscribed a sum of \$2,000 for its further expansion.<sup>6</sup> The literary societies began the accumulation of their own libraries and by 1875 the combined libraries of the school included two thousand volumes. The catalogue showed the usual classics, histories, reference books, and a varied assortment ranging from Talmage's sermons to Darwin's *Origin of Species*. It is true that when the library was inspected a few years ago over a thousand volumes were discarded as worthless, but to the

<sup>3</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book B, p. 215.

<sup>4</sup>*Catalogue*, 1874-75, p. 23.

<sup>5</sup>"Once a week we gravely debated the great issues of the time—whatever they were," states Charles A. Beard, a former member of the societies.

<sup>6</sup>*Catalogue*, 1870-71, p. 15.

CRESCENTS

AND

LUCERNIANS

DE HAUTE LUTTE  
ENTERTAINMENT

Spiceland, June 21, 1872

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Essay—Love Your Enemies:

Lauretta C. Ballard.....Spiceland

Oration—Poets and Poetry:

A. H. Jenkins.....Dayton, O.

Paper—Part First:

S. Carrie Talbert.....Spiceland

Morris P. Wright.....Spiceland

Declamation—Wanted—A Minister's Wife:

Elvira L. Spencer.....Greensboro

Essay—Indirect Influence:

Alice C. Coffin.....Spiceland

Dialogue—Then and Now—Then:

Maggie Harvey.....Spiceland

John Pennington.....Westfield

Orations—Proverbs:

Irvin H. Cammack.....Arba

Essay—Live for a Purpose:

Candace Newlin.....New London

Dialogue—Then and Now—Now:

Maggie Harvey.....Spiceland

John Pennington.....Westfield

Soliloquy—Nonsense Without a Moral:

Mollie Stanley.....Spiceland

Paper—Part Second:

S. Carrie Talbert.....Spiceland

Morris P. Wright.....Spiceland

Apostrophe—Fashion:

Mantie Painter.....Wabash

Oration—Progress of the XIX Century:

Sylvester Newlin.....New London

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OFFICERS

President, Cinda Dugan, Connersville

Marshals, { Mattie E. Jones, Mechanicsburgh  
              { J. T. Hutchens, Wabash

students who came to it years ago it offered an opportunity for reading that could not be found elsewhere in that vicinity.

The first announcements in regard to Academy lectures were general. A list of subjects included the following: astronomy, natural philosophy, English literature, English orthography, customs of foreign nations, geography of our own country, international law, mental philosophy, theory and practice of teaching, and a special series for the higher classes in mathematics on projection drawing.<sup>7</sup> These lectures were free of charge to the students.

The caliber of work done in the school may be judged by the following list of subjects and the names of the people who gave them:<sup>8</sup> David Starr Jordan, "An Ascent of the Matterhorn"; William A. Bell, "Horace Mann"; Thomas H. Nelson, "Mexico"; William Lowe Bryan, "A Theory of Life"; Hannah E. Davis, "Vesuvius and Pompeii"; Lois G. Hufford, "A Measure of Values"; Joseph J. Mills, "Relation of Church and State to Education"; William Dudley Foulke, "Greek Literature."

As the years went by the speakers included such men as Dr. D. W. Dennis, of Earlham, President W. W. Parsons, of Terre Haute, Dr. Richard Boone, an alumnus of the school, and Richard Thompson, one-time secretary of the treasury, who spoke on "Recollections of the Presidents." A series of lectures by Dr. James A. Woodburn dealt with "Slavery in the Colonies and in the Constitution," "The Missouri Compromise," "The Abolition Agitation," "The Compromise of 1850," and "The Fugitive Slave Law."<sup>9</sup> This group of talks, given in the early nineties, was really a university extension course, and Academy students were expected to prepare a syllabus and take a final examination. The diet was varied in some instances by music, "An Elocutionary Entertainment," or recitals of original poetry.<sup>10</sup>

A logical outgrowth of the former literary societies was the Oratorical Association. There were similar organizations

<sup>7</sup>*Catalogue*, 1884-85, p. 8.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 1887-88, p. 13.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 1893-94, p. 11.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, 1893-94, p. 12.

in Westfield, Central, and Fairmount academies. A contest was held in each school and an inter-academic contest was held in April, 1900.<sup>11</sup> So much interest was aroused by these contests that in addition to the required work in "essays and declamations" a new course was offered that covered three terms, the work consisting of instruction ranging from correct mental action in reading to phonology and dramatic training.<sup>12</sup> Spiceland won first prize in oratory and declamation at several of these inter-academic contests.<sup>13</sup> The names of Miss Claire Hoover, Miss Jessie Gordon, Lawrence Bridges, and Walter Brandy (colored) are among the winners.

Not all of the extra-curricular activities were devoted to the intellectual, however. Baseball and football of the Rugby variety were in great favor. A former student, reminiscing, tells of seeing the superintendent, Timothy Wilson, playing Rugby with the boys. The game continued until the turn of the century, when a tragic accident brought it into disfavor.

There are traditions in Spiceland of the days when John Thompson, "Snowball" Meredith (colored), Walter Brandy, Arden Stubbs, Walter Hayes, Howard Harvey, and the Ewing boys played fine ball for the Academy. The *New Castle Courier* reported a score of eight to two, the Academy playing Earlham College, with the comment that the Academy team had not lost a game that season.<sup>14</sup>

The climax of the year was "Field Day," or "Field's Day." (The final "s" was the shibboleth for those who were or were not Academy bred.) Just when a day was first set aside for the final exhibition of sports is not known, but it is listed on the calendar for 1901,<sup>15</sup> and continued until a year or so before the close of the school.

The day was spent in exhibits and contests of various sorts, open not only to the school and town but to persons from quite an area outside. Class reunions were held; people came and spent the day. Tennis tournaments for boys and

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, 1899-1900, p. 9.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, 1903-4, p. 17.

<sup>13</sup>*Minutes of the Indiana Yearly Meeting*, 1904, p. 107.

<sup>14</sup>*New Castle Courier*, May 21, 1902.

<sup>15</sup>*Catalogue*, 1901-2, p. 3.

girls were played off; there were running races, relays, vaulting, and in the morning usually a ball game between the Academy team and an alumni team. In the afternoon the chief event—if it did not rain—was the girls' drill. For weeks the girls practiced and the teachers racked their brains for something new to distinguish this most important of all occasions. An area was roped off for the performance, and even the man who for years had had a concession for Field Day, would cease calling, "Do you folks eat cawn?" to see "The Drill"—if it didn't rain. Then followed a scramble for the ball diamond for the afternoon game. The following excerpt from a county paper gives the program of events and the winners:<sup>16</sup>

Standing Broad Jump.....	Harley Anderson
Running Broad Jump.....	Will Spencer
Running High Jump.....	Walter Brandy
100 Yard Dash.....	Harley Anderson
50 Yard Dash.....	Harley Anderson
Standing Hop Hop Jump....	Will Spencer
Running Hop Hop Jump....	Will Spencer
Pole Vault.....	Harley Anderson
Bull Frog Leap.....	Walter Brandy
Tennis .....	Bowers and Griffen
Ladies' Drill	
Base Ball	

Spiceland	vs.	Richmond Manhattans
A. M. 7		2
P. M. 8		3

Visitors began to arrive in buggies, carriages, and on the street car (interurban) at an early hour,<sup>17</sup> and estimates of Field Day crowds ranged from three to four thousand.<sup>18</sup>

When basketball began its climb for favor Spiceland was not left behind. There was no gymnasium in the earlier days, but this was not such a drawback as it sounds, for other teams were not much better equipped. In 1919, before so many teams were competing in the state tournament, a district, then

<sup>16</sup>*New Castle Courier*, June 18, 1902.

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*, June 12, 1907.

<sup>18</sup>*Minutes of the Indiana Yearly Meeting*, 1904, p. 107.

a final meet in Bloomington were the extent of the games. That year the Academy team won in the district meet at New Castle but was defeated in its second game at Bloomington. A gymnasium was built by the community in celebration of the district victory.

The last week of the school year was devoted to commencement activities. The schedule was varied but the festivities in later years were usually begun by a Junior-Senior reception—not a “Prom” in this Quaker school. Sunday night was Baccalaureate, Monday was given to Senior Class Day with a faculty reception that night. The Field Day on Wednesday was the gala event. Then Friday morning at ten o’clock Commencement was held in the Friends’ Church. The alumni meeting was held that night. During the last few years of the school there were class plays.

Sororities and fraternities were not permitted in the school. There were organizations of Young Men’s Christian Association, Young Women’s Christian Association, and Glee Clubs. Before the close of the Academy it would have been hard to realize that this was the same school where songs between numbers of the literary society program were frowned upon, and where a piano was bought under protest.



## THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE ACADEMY

THERE can be no school without buildings and grounds, without texts and courses, but it was not these academic, matter-of-fact properties which were most significant to the large number of students who had the good fortune to attend Spiceland Academy. Mention the Academy to these people and watch the reaction. "Did you go to Spiceland?" And then hear them begin to recall happenings of other days. Why is it? There must have been some vital spark there to have left its mark in such a manner, and it was the people who kindled that spark who made Spiceland. Those pioneers who planned a "Select School," those people who fostered the school in its infancy, those who had visions of a great future for the school, and those whose part it was to see the passing of the old school, all gave of themselves to make the school. They were a noble devoted folk.

The records of the Academy do not tell us whether or not this emphasis on personal value began with the first teacher, Isaac Hodson. He had come from Guilford County, North Carolina, with other settlers.<sup>1</sup> Although he was past thirty years of age, he was not married, a point which is the only recommendation mentioned in the account of his choice as teacher. The fact that he would teach and that he could furnish his own schoolhouse was probably all that was necessary.

That the people of the community were all interested is clearly shown by the fact that when a Monthly Meeting was organized the subject of education was one of the first to be discussed. The committee appointed to act on education consisted of James Johnson, Josiah Small, William Baldwin, and Isaac White, who had taught some time after Hodson. Dr. Vierling Kersey<sup>2</sup> stands out as a teacher and as the person who

<sup>1</sup>*History of Henry County*, pp. 816-17.

<sup>2</sup>The grandson of Dr. Vierling Kersey is now State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sacramento, California.

was instrumental in the organization of what was known as "Spiceland School." An Englishman, Robert H. Harrison, who taught at Spiceland between 1836 and 1840, is said to have urged the introduction of Latin at that early day.<sup>3</sup> Jeremiah Griffin was probably the first teacher who had been a student under the men mentioned above.<sup>4</sup> At seventeen he received a certificate to teach after having been examined by Martin L. Bundy and Joel Reed in New Castle. He taught for \$15 per month and boarded himself. He continued to be interested in educational matters after leaving Spiceland and was instrumental in establishing the first teachers' association in Henry County.

Early on the list of teachers appears the name of Solomon Macy; after the conclusion of his teaching term, he served year after year on school committees.<sup>5</sup> Mr. Macy was a native of North Carolina, who came to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1826, and later removed to Henry County. He opened a harness shop in Greensboro, but in 1834 he left this occupation to teach the school at Spiceland. In 1835 he served on the committee to draft a constitution for the school; the yearly committee on education carried his name; he was on the committee to begin the Endowment Fund; and he was one of the first trustees of the newly incorporated Academy. He served in this capacity until 1883, and until his death as an octogenarian he continued his interest in the welfare of the school.

Another name that one cannot miss in examining these records is that of Elisha B. Ratcliff. For years he served as clerk of the Meeting, and in 1877 he became a member of the Academy Board. He served as treasurer and later as president of that body. Mr. Ratcliff represented the old-line conservative, holding fast to the idea of the founders of the school to provide a "guarded education" for the youth.

Other names appear on the records—Ballenger, Cloud, Evans, Unthank, Griffen, Stubbs, Hiatt, Gause, Gordon,

<sup>3</sup>Reprint of *Spiceland Gazette*, 1898. Latin was not taught in the school until 1860.

<sup>4</sup>*History of Henry County*, pp. 808-9.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 820-21.



Newby, Hammer,<sup>6</sup> Edgerton,<sup>7</sup> Stanley, Hubbard, Teas, White, Rayle, Cochran—these and many others represented families that lived in the community from its earliest days and gave of their money and interest to the maintenance of this school.

It must not be supposed that women played no part in this school. The appointment of a committee on educational subjects was accompanied by the notation "to meet with a like committee of women Friends."<sup>8</sup> The records of the women's meeting were kept separate and any report was signed by a representative of their meeting. Women served as members of the Board of Trustees in later days.

Mrs. Martha Ann Macy White stands out as one of the most loyal friends the school ever had. She was a daughter of Solomon Macy and her interest in the Academy equaled his. She not only gave of her money, but she gave sympathy and loyalty as well to those who were actively engaged in the work of the school.

Mrs. Martha E. S. Charles is also remembered for her work, both as teacher and friend to the school. Mrs. Virginia Griffin Cory holds a place among the student body for her kindly, and may we say, motherly interest in all with whom she came in contact.

The position of those who tried to save the Academy when trouble came was not an easy one. The last Board of Trustees was made up of James Holtsclaw, president, L. T. Pennington, secretary and treasurer, Clarence Painter, William Smith, Morris Coffin, and Harmon H. Rayle. To these men fell the

<sup>6</sup>Mr. H. H. Ratcliff, son of Elisha B. Ratcliff, tells a story of Elisha Hammer and Richard G. Boone. Boone was walking to Greensboro and was overtaken by Hammer riding horseback. Boone had expected to be asked "up behind" but Hammer was thinking of a talk he was to make and as he stopped he remarked in his high-pitched voice, "Richard, I've been thinking that the cause of religion suffers more from its advocates than its adversaries," and rode on.

<sup>7</sup>Walter Edgerton was an ardent Abolitionist, working and writing for the cause. He refused to buy cotton raised by slave labor and made trips to the South to buy cotton from poor whites. He was instrumental in organizing the Society of Anti-Slavery Friends, breaking with his church in this cause. His tombstone bears the inscription, "A friend of the Oppressed." *History of Henry County*, p. 805.

<sup>8</sup>Minutes of the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, Book A, p. 2.

difficult task of finding ways and means to maintain the school. Praise must be given them and many others who tried to stem the tide. The members of the endowment committee, with L. O. Draper as treasurer, made every effort to find funds but it was not to be.

The people discussed above have been those who were rather behind the scenes. The student might not know them so well and his more vivid recollections center about those who met him each day. Superintendents and teachers were more real to him, and the Academy and students were fortunate to have had the corps of teachers that came there. It is not to disparage the work of any of their predecessors or successors, that especial attention is called to Clarkson and Hannah E. Davis. They were Spiceland Academy.

Clarkson Davis (1833-1883), was born near Fountain City, Wayne County, Indiana, of Friends' parentage. His early boyhood was spent in Grant County, Indiana, where his father farmed and taught a country school. The boy received his early education in this school, and at the age of sixteen began teaching. Later he attended the Academy at Bloomington, Indiana, where he came under the influence of that Quaker educator, Barnabas C. Hobbs. In this school young Davis paid his expenses by working outside of school. After teaching for some years he entered the Friends' Boarding School, as Earlham College was then called. Here he was first appointed governor of the students and later teacher of mathematics. In 1859 his health became so impaired that he was forced to leave school and he did not return until 1862, the year of his marriage.

In 1863 he was put in charge of the school in Spiceland, and from this time the greatest period of activity and service of the Academy may be dated. The moral influence of the man was balanced by his efforts to help the school materially. The remainder of his life was devoted to the Academy. He was away from school one year for a trip to Europe; and later he traveled for Harper & Brothers for three years, hoping to regain his health. In 1882 he was compelled to resign, and that winter he and his wife went south. He returned in the spring unimproved, and his death came on May 23, 1883.

Hannah E. Brown Davis was also of Friends' parentage. She was born near Richmond, Indiana, in 1841. She received her education in the Friends' Boarding School, leaving there on her marriage in 1862 to begin her work at Spiceland, a connection that was to last for twenty-eight years. She accompanied her husband to Europe, and after his death she made three other trips for study. In 1890 she entered the University of Michigan for two years of study, and later she attended Harvard University. She was professor of literature in the University of North Dakota at the time of her death in 1898. Mrs. Davis was a member of the Western Association of Writers, and her poems, papers, and letters are much prized by those fortunate enough to have them. At her death a collection of her poems and addresses was published.<sup>9</sup>

This rehearsal of a few facts about the lives of these two people cannot convey even a small degree of what they meant to those who came in contact with them. Former pupils remember the talks Mr. Davis gave in "Morning Collection," and many a homesick pupil was cheered by an invitation to visit the home of these worthy people.

Mrs. Davis continued her work at the Academy for a number of years after the death of Mr. Davis. One former student said, "I never was there when Clarkson Davis was teaching but I certainly remember what a wonderful woman Hannah Davis was." Even in the years that followed her departure the reputation that they had made for the school brought students to its doors.

During the first year that Clarkson Davis was absent from the Academy his place as superintendent was filled by Edward Taylor, who carried on the work of Mr. Davis in an excellent manner. During the next absence of Mr. Davis, Timothy Wilson acted as superintendent. Mr. Wilson had been actively connected with the affairs of the school before this time. He was remembered by his students for his great optimism.

At the death of Mr. Davis a former graduate and teacher of the Academy, Thomas Newlin, took the position of superintendent. He had worked with Mr. Davis and was able to

<sup>9</sup>*Poems, Papers and Addresses of Clarkson and Hannah E. Davis . . .*  
(Richmond, Ind., 1898).

carry on his plans, along with his own ideas. His administration was a decided success. Mr. Newlin has since been president of Whittier Junior College, Whittier, California, and is now in the Department of Philosophy of Fullerton Junior College, Fullerton, California.

William P. Pinkham filled the position of Mr. Newlin from 1883 to 1885. He was a minister and at the end of his service in the Academy returned to his work in the religious field. J. Frank Brown followed Mr. Newlin. He was a young college graduate and came to the work with the greatest enthusiasm. He taught for a number of years and then took up work with the Macmillan Company. Arthur W. Jones spent only one year at the Academy and later became professor of Greek in Friends' University, Wichita, Kansas.

George W. Neet, superintendent from 1894 to 1898, was especially interested in the Normal Department. As a graduate of the State Normal, Terre Haute, Indiana, with supplementary graduate work at Indiana University, he was particularly well fitted for this work, and continued in the same field when he removed to Valparaiso, Indiana.

Murray S. Wildman succeeded George Neet in 1898. Former students recall his geniality and carry with them remembrances of his kindly disposition. He is now in the Department of Economics at Leland Stanford University.

M. S. Woods was the successor of Mr. Wildman in 1901 and carried forward the work of the school. He was succeeded in 1903 by Homer H. Cooper. Mr. Cooper had received his master's degree from Indiana University and was well qualified to carry on the work of the Academy. He served as superintendent for thirteen years. During this time, despite a favorable financial condition, growing high schools in surrounding townships absorbed a gradually increasing number of Academy students. Few persons realized how much time, energy, and spirit Mr. Cooper was expending in his efforts to preserve the school. To those who really came to know him he was a friend and inspiration.

The last two superintendents of the Academy were Joseph Blose and Chester L. Reagan, who was in charge when the school was turned over to township authorities.

These were the superintendents: each one brought a special contribution to the Academy and left a host of friends. But there were teachers, too, who made a lasting gift of character to their pupils. It is not possible to mention all of these. Mrs. Davis was, of course, notable for her influence with the student body. Ludovic Estes is another who has been recalled with interest by many of the students. George Hufford is remembered, probably by the prominence of his later career as principal of Shortridge High School in Indianapolis. Isadore Wilson Kirk left with her students imprints of her strong personality so that warm friendships still continue from Academy days. Dr. Charles A. Beard recalls his first teacher in the grades, Ella Williams, as "a cultivated, gentle woman who knew how to keep the peace without waging war. After every noon recess she read to us from some classic or current story." He further adds: "There was strictness without harshness, gravity without heaviness, in the atmosphere of the place."

Finally there was the student body, upon which this corps of self-effacing teachers poured out its spirit of simplicity and high integrity. Some of these young men and women belonged to the surrounding communities, but many came from a greater distance. Friendships were formed that were lasting because, with few exceptions, the students were from homes and environments which made such contacts feasible. Even those who did not graduate carried away with them something of the essence of Academy life. The roster of the alumni carries its own story of the graduates of the school.

Has it all been told, or will the stranger not see any reason for the feeling that lingers with all who came to this school? Is it all just sentimentalism? No. It is life. An inner light had to exist to leave such sentiments in human hearts. There was the school, not many students, few teachers, a small community, but all interested one in the other, and a spirit pervading the whole that could not be equaled in any public school.



## CONCLUSION

**A**SCHOOL had been established in the community of Spiceland to provide an education for the children of Friends. From its founding in 1826 to 1860 it had confined its work mostly to elementary courses, offering advanced courses only when there were sufficient numbers desiring them. With the coming of Clarkson Davis to the school new life sprang up in the Academy, which then entered into the heyday of its existence. Its curriculum grew until it extended beyond the usual high-school courses into the field of college work. It enabled many students to attend school at a time when there was no other school of its kind in that part of the state. Dr. Charles A. Beard writes: "My parents moved to Spiceland about 1880 for the special purpose of giving their children the benefits of the Academy."

By 1900 the situation had changed. Parochial schools were losing favor as the public high schools developed, and the astonishing aspect of the whole situation is that the school managed to exist as long as it did. The tradition of the school was tenacious and tuition students were there usually because some older member of the family had been there as a student in earlier days. Dr. Murray S. Wildman, a former superintendent, writes as follows about the period of decline:

"My connection with Spiceland Academy covered most of the '90s. I think it would be fair to call this the decade of declining influence, a fact that was not *wholly* attributable to my connection with the school! Before this time the school had two reasons for existence: one was the fact that it afforded something better than a secondary education in a region where the public high school was poorly developed or non-existent. The other that along with good facilities for secular education it offered the advantages of the parochial type at a time in our history when considerations of religious dogma were held in much greater esteem than now.

"As a result of this background the school drew students

from distant points, it attracted gifts, its teachers were well paid and selected with great care so that in influence and character their position compared favorably with any educators in the state or Yearly Meeting. By 1890 all this had changed. There were good free high schools in the surrounding towns. In order to attract gentile patronage all instruction in Quakerism had been abandoned. The decline in income made positions on its faculty too precarious to attract teachers of ability and ambition for any long time. While the trustees often talked of the methods and spirit of Clarkson Davis they actually employed apprentices who as often as not were not even members of the Society of Friends. What then remained to justify the existence of the school?

"This question was often on the minds of friends of the Academy. First there was a small endowment and some property which did much to prevent actual dissolution. Second there was a library which in effect was the only public library in twenty miles perhaps and was regarded by the community with an esteem far beyond its true worth since most of it was out of date.

"Third was the tradition which died hard. In some unaccountable manner people forgot that Clarkson Davis was dead and the spirit of him and his able assistants still accounted for a certain amount of patronage from distant parts. The prestige of the Academy was like that of an old soldier who because of some brave deeds in years long past is still regarded a hero by his neighbors who from the very intimacy of their association are blind to his actual senility."

Each year the struggle for maintenance became more acute, with an occasional respite, but not for long. When the much mooted question of separation of church and state funds for parochial schools was decided by law against the parochial schools, it was merely a hastening of the end.

And so the minutes of the Indiana Yearly Meeting for 1922 contained the following record: "The report of Spiceland Academy not being at hand the trustees were directed to make their report to the permanent Board."

There was no Spiceland Academy.

## APPENDICES

### PARTIAL LIST OF TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS BEFORE 1863

Isaac Hodson	Anna Unthank
Isaac White	Catherine Mendenhall
———— Lane	John M. Macy
Vierling Kersey	Jeremiah Griffin
Solomon Macy	Seth Stafford
Robert Harrison	Ezra Spencer
Caleb Johnson	Oliver White
Levissa White	Eli Jay
Esther Hiatt Dickinson	Oliver Bales
Anna M. Macy	Leah H. Bogue
Rebecca Gordon	Martha A. Macy
Rebecca Edgerton	Martha Hobbs Unthank
Macajah White	Martha Hunt Bales
Betsy Anne Boone	Mahala Jay
Sarah Ann Hodson	

### SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ACADEMY

Oliver Bales	1859-1863
Clarkson Davis	1863-1867
Edward Taylor	1867-1868
Clarkson Davis	1868-1874
Timothy Wilson	1874-1876
Clarkson Davis	1876-1882
Thomas Newlin	1882-1883
William Pinkham	1883-1885
Thomas Newlin	1885-1892
J. Frank Brown	1892-1893
Arthur Jones	1893-1894
George W. Neet	1894-1898
Murray S. Wildman	1898-1901
M. S. Woods	1901-1903
Homer H. Cooper	1903-1916
Joseph Blose	1916-1918
Chester Reagan	1918-1921



## PARTIAL LIST OF INSTRUCTORS AFTER 1863

Luzena Thornburg	William McCracken
Samuel Cowgill	Emma R. Clark
William B. Morgan	John Parker
Morris P. Wright	Edwin Morrison
Phebe Furnas	Kate Stone
Sarah H. Morgan	Edwin E. Starbuck
William Mendenhall	Bertha M. Brown
Ludovic Estes	W. H. Sanders
Sylvanus Wright	Anna L. Dunkel
George Hufford	Emily L. Parker
William Doggett	Leonard Young
Hannah E. Davis	Belle Wilson
W. M. Timmons	William L. Martin
Maud Taylor	R. S. Rice
Isadore Wilson	Robert W. Himelick
Emma Kendall	Laura B. Laughman
Ethel Publow	H. C. Henderson
Clara Kendall	Anna M. Moore
Stephen A. Jones	Emily Weeks
M. W. Chamness	D. H. Weir
Nathan Newby	Martha E. S. Charles
Edwin O. Kennard	Emilie Knowlton
J. C. F. Scovell	Nellie G. Hodson
Oscar R. Baker	William Austin
Maggie E. Newsom	Estella Charles
Laura Seddom	Clarabelle Gardner
William Earl Morgan	Anna M. Painter
Edith Wildman	Ethel Pearson
Irvin Schultz	Nellie Applegate
Kathryn Scanlan	Edwin B. Radcliff
Russell Ratliff	Emily Hyde
Edna Macy	Virginia Graves
Lucile McIlvaine	Catherine Hartman
Barclay Morris	Robert Fisher
Clyde Rogers	Mrs. M. Smith
Ruth A. Harvey	Lola Haworth
Loretta Rush	Florence Hadley
Edna Doan	

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES 1871-1921

J. P. Bogue	Samuel Test
Solomon Macy	Herbert Baily
Caleb Johnson	Lavinia Baily
Timothy Wilson	Lizzie E. Holloway
Asa C. Davis	O. H. Bogue
Jesse Gordon	Jason W. Newby
Clarkson Davis	Samuel B. Lane
Dr. James Cochran	Charles Harvey
John Symons	Susan F. Baily
Elisha B. Ratcliff	Effie F. Hall
Dr. G. D. Baily	Jesse Bell
Henry W. Painter	Harriet Dickinson
Mattie A. White	Alvin Painter
Sarah E. Taylor	Arthur W. Osborne
Cyrus Ratcliff	Seth C. Symons
Edwin Hall	John S. Griffin
Hugh Gardner	George Evans
Daniel Lawrence	James Holtsclaw
Marietta B. Teas	Edwin B. Ratcliff
Jacob Hill	Clarence Painter
Samantha Henley	William Smith
Mattie S. Charles	Morris Coffin
Terrell Wilson	L. T. Pennington
William H. Coffin	Harmon H. Rayle

## GRADUATES OF SPICELAND ACADEMY

[Addresses and occupations are correct as far as could be ascertained in 1930. Names of deceased persons are marked with asterisk; the accompanying addresses represent the place of residence at time of death.]

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
1870		
*Eli U. Cook.....	.....	(Muscatine, Ia.)
John J. Stubbs.....	.....	Omaha, Neb.
1871		
*Walter D. Jones.....	Lawyer .....	(Dayton, O.)
*Alvin H. Jenkins.....	.....	(Dayton, O.)
*I. Macy Good.....	.....	(Wabash)
*C. R. Dixon.....	.....	(Paonia, Colo.)
*R. G. Boone.....	Professor of Education..	(Berkeley, Cal.)
*Dallas Sisson .....	Merchant .....	(Spiceland)
Mary Ballenger Barnard .....	Housewife .....	New Castle
*Louisa Wickersham...	.....	(Spiceland)
*Lida Edwards Saint...	Housewife .....	(New Castle)
1872		
*Lindley H. Johnson...	Farmer .....	(Dunreith)
*David Henley .....	Farmer .....	(Spiceland)
*Jacob Hill .....	Merchant .....	(Spiceland)
*Henry W. Painter...	Farmer .....	(New Castle)
*Robert G. Mitchell...	Farmer .....	(Pacific Grove, Cal.)
1873		
*Sadie D. Talbert Wright .....	.....	(Greensboro)
*Aaron B. Bell.....	Farmer .....	(Springtown, Ark.)
*J. Tilman Hutchins...	.....	(Wabash)
John Pennington .....	Minister .....	Damascus, O.
Mary Stubbs Painter..	Housewife .....	Waverly, Kan.
Nathan Williams .....	Truck Farmer .....	Omaha, Cuba
S. Carrie Talbert Newby .....	.....	Wichita, Kan.
1874		
Alice Coffin Russell..	Author .....	New York City, N. Y.
Alvira Spencer Harold.	.....	Indianapolis
J. P. Edwards .....	Salesman .....	Spiceland
William S. Moffett...	Farmer .....	Pasadena, Cal.

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
*Edwin O. Kennard....	Fruit Grower .....	(Glendale, Cal.)
Nathan Rosenberger...	Lawyer .....	Muscatine, Ia.
*W. E. Jackson .....	.....	(Knightstown)
*D. C. Mitchell.....	Farmer .....	(Spiceland)
1875		
*W. W. Gregg.....	Dry Cleaner .....	(Indianapolis)
William Pidgeon .....	Teacher-Farmer .....	Muncie
Irvin Stanley .....	Teacher .....	Westfield
1877		
Milton Roberts .....	Judge .....	Lineville, Ia.
1878		
S. Ella Bogue Dogget.	.....	Danville, Va.
Belle Chambers Bailey..	Real Estate .....	Miami, Fla.
J. Pinkney Mitchell...	.....	Seattle, Wash.
Thomas Mitchell .....	.....	Olin, N. C.
Flora Moore Brady...	.....	Lincolnvillle
*John O. Reed.....	Dean, University of Michigan .....	(Ann Arbor, Mich.)
*William Seaford .....	Teacher .....	(Spiceland)
*Fannie Thornburg Parsons .....	.....	(Oak Park, Ill.)
1879		
J. A. Buck.....	Adjuster of Weights and Measures .....	Terre Haute
*Carrie Goodwin Jef- frey .....	Housewife .....	(New Castle)
Thomas Newlin .....	Former President Whit- tier College .....	Whittier, Cal.
1880		
J. Edgar Cloud.....	Veterinary Surgeon ....	San Diego, Cal.
*William N. Lamb.....	Physician .....	(San Francisco, Cal.)
Mattie Lamb Outland.	Nurse .....	Amboy
Ada Grace Murphy...	.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Ida May Roberts.....	Social Service .....	Indianapolis
*Emma Belle Roberts..	Social Service .....	(Indianapolis)
Frank Symons .....	.....	Riverside, Cal.
Lamira Trueblood Kellum .....	Housewife .....	Camby
1881		
Oscar R. Baker.....	Superintendent of Schools .....	Winchester
*Corrie Bogue .....	.....	(Spiceland)

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Minnie Benedict		
Blankenship .....	Housewife .....	Paragon
Carrie Unthank		
Kellum .....	Housewife .....	Cambridge City
*Jessie Stratton .....		(Greensboro)
1882		
*Arthur H. Bainy.....	Life Insurance .....	(Camden, N. J.)
J. Newton Barnard....	Banker .....	Daleville
Harriet Bogue Newlin..		Whittier, Cal.
Harriet E. Dickinson..	Teacher .....	Spiceland
*Charles Newlin .....	Life Insurance .....	(Indianapolis)
1883		
Anna Hudelson Foster..	Housewife .....	Washington, D. C.
Ryland Ratliff .....	Teacher .....	Danville
*Julia Stafford Newby..		(New Castle)
Emily Weeks .....	Music Teacher .....	Middletown
1884		
*Cora Kirk .....		(Greensboro)
Ella Stratton Hodson..	Housewife .....	New Castle, R. R. 10
Virginia Griffin Cory..	Teacher-Secretary .....	Dunreith
Isadore Hall Wilson..	Teacher of History.....	New Castle
*William Julian .....	County Superintendent	
	of Schools .....	(Wood River, Neb.)
Charles Newby .....	Librarian .....	Converse
1885		
Mary L. Brown Pen-		
nington .....	Housewife .....	Daytona Beach, Fla.
*Alfred Y. King.....	Teacher .....	(Mt. Vernon, Ill.)
Oliver C. Steele.....	Manufacturer .....	Spiceland
1886		
L. Winnie Bailly		
Clement .....	Physician .....	Haddonfield, N. J.
*Mattie E. Brown.....	Teacher .....	(Daytona Beach, Fla.)
Richard Broadbent ...	Lawyer .....	Elwood
Elbert Griffin .....	Lawyer .....	Elwood
Alonzo C. Hodson....	Stock Breeder .....	New Castle
*John L. McNew.....		(Maplevalley)
Russell Ratliff .....		Marion
1887		
Herbert T. Bailly.....	Retired Banker .....	Spiceland
*Clarence H. Beard....	Lawyer .....	(Indianapolis)
Anna K. Bogue		
Shaffer .....	Club Woman .....	Benton Harbor, Mich.

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
*Lindley Compton	Superintendent of Indian School	(Tomah, Wis.)
Elizabeth S. Hiatt		
Geneaux	Teacher	Omaha, Neb.
Abraham L. Miller	Minister	Birmingham, Ala.
Bert Smith	Farmer	Zionsville
1888		
Rhoda Ballenger		
Cunningham		Indianapolis
*Hannah Brown		
Stribbing		(Paton, Ia.)
Orynthis Brown Jester	Housewife	Paton, Ia.
*Jessie Butler		(Lewisville)
Clara G. Edwards		
Knight	Housewife	St. Louis, Mo.
*John C. Cook		(New Castle)
Eva Elliott Compton	Matron of Indian School	Tomah, Wis.
Achsah E. Ratcliff		
Ratcliff	Housewife	Richmond
Harmon H. Rayle	Farmer	Spiceland
Charles Stubbs	Teacher	Frankfort
J. A. Greenstreet	Teacher of Latin	New Castle
H. H. Ratcliff	Teacher of Science	Decatur, Ill.
1889		
Laura Benedict	Professor of English	Muncie
Blanch Braddock		
McNew	Housewife	Greenfield
Frank Copeland	Railroad Ticket Agent	Dunreith
Estella Deem Kennedy	Teacher	Greensburg
*Lawrence Gardner	Teacher-Farmer	(Knightsstown)
Gertrude Gordon		
Geneaux	Housewife	Spiceland
Sue Griffin Evans	Housewife	Spiceland
Otis Stubbs	Farmer	Straughn
May White	Superintendent of Japanese School and Home	Pasadena, Cal.
1890		
L. Etta Butler	Club Woman	Lewisville
Elmer Deem	Teacher	Frankfort
*Edwin B. Ratcliff	Teacher	(Knightsstown)
Bennie Stratton	Farmer	New Castle
S. E. Stubbs	Insurance	Irvington
1891		
*Ethel E. Copeland Lee		(Greensboro)
Louie Edmundson Poe		Indianapolis

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Maurine Gardner Kern	Teacher .....	Cadiz
Charles N. Hardy	.....Merchant .....	Markleville
Alice Hiatt Copeland	.....Housewife .....	Cincinnati, O.
*Ernest Sisson	.....Physician .....	(Greenfield)
Alfred Symons	.....Government Service ....	Supai, Ariz.
Mary M. Teas Parker	.....	Eaton, O.
Charles Titus	.....Surgeon .....	Warrington
Herbert D. Woodard	.....	Chicago, Ill.
1892		
*Jesse S. Bailey	.....Dentist .....	(Silverton, Colo.)
Clara Brown	.....Director of English.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Warren T. Evans	.....Dentist .....	Shelby, Mont.
John B. Greenstreet	.....Farmer .....	Lewisville
Winnie Hinshaw		
Milligan	.....Housewife .....	Pasadena, Cal.
David M. Kemp	.....	Kempton
Alice Lawrence	.....Minister .....	Spiceland
Estella Symons	.....Matron of Children's	
	Home .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alvin Ulrich	.....Merchant .....	Greensboro
1893		
Oscar Bogue	.....Farmer .....	Spiceland
Estella Charles Faw-		
cett	.....Housewife .....	Protection, Kan.
Floy Hill	.....Housewife .....	Pasadena, Cal.
Arthur Holloway	.....Factory Worker .....	Spiceland
Leora Jessup Parker	.....	Scott City, Kan.
John Miller	.....Farmer .....	New Castle
*Olen Payne	.....Farmer .....	(New Castle)
*Lena Rayle Smith	.....	(Spiceland)
*George H. Smith	.....Physician .....	(New Castle)
Orville White	.....Merchant .....	Joplin, Mo.
1894		
Minnie Black Moore	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Bessie I. Brown Stone	.....	Daytona Beach, Fla.
Clarence V. Hall	.....Dentist .....	New Castle
*Horace Hardy	.....Merchant .....	(Knightstown)
*Ida Holloway Ken-		
worthy	.....	(Wilmington, N. C.)
Arlie Hood	.....Stock Exchange .....	Chicago, Ill.
Bertha Jessup	.....	Clay Center, Neb.
Elma Lawrence	.....Housekeeper .....	Spiceland
Maude M. Shaffer		
Byrket	.....Housewife .....	New Castle
Frank Pitts	.....	Evansville

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
*Oscar F. Symons.....	.....	(Knightstown)
1895		
*Clarence Painter .....	Farmer .....	(New Castle)
Mabel Wright Garr...	Housewife .....	Cambridge City
Edgar Cox .....	.....	Clarkton, N. C.
*Nellie Ratliff .....	.....	(Spiceland)
Howard Henley .....	.....	Tuttle, Okla.
Maud Wildman Evans.	Housewife .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Hudelson .....	Farmer .....	Mays
*Pearl Moffett Wood..	.....	(Greensboro)

1896		
Cora Hudson Bogue...	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Clara White Wildman.	Housewife .....	Selma, O.
Elsie Hudelson Hol-	land .....	Housewife .....
land .....	Housewife .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anna Morris Wilson..	Housewife .....	South Wabash
Pearl M. James	Tweedy .....	Housewife .....
Tweedy .....	Housewife .....	Wabash
Mabel Newby Hood...	Housewife .....	Chicago, Ill.
W. J. Carson.....	.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Nora Griffin Beach...	Housewife .....	Richmond
Theresa Wildman ....	Teacher .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Roscoe Edwards .....	Teacher-Auto Salesman..	New Castle

1897		
Leoti Applegate	Coffin .....	Housewife .....
Coffin .....	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Elva M. Hudson Hall.	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Lois M. Henley.....	Business Woman .....	Indianapolis
*Fannie Hayes .....	Teacher .....	(Dunreith)
*Floyd Hudelson .....	Banker .....	(Greenfield)
Josie B. Harland.....	Meteorologist .....	Dana
Jessie Leakey Hiatt...	Housewife .....	New Lisbon
Pearl Millikan Hardy.	Housewife .....	Markleville
Ethel Rifner Newby..	Housewife .....	Englewood, Kan.
Mayme Stafford	Applegate .....	Housewife .....
Applegate .....	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Clyde Sisson Moore...	Housewife .....	Indianapolis
Minnie Stafford	Stratton .....	Housewife .....
Stratton .....	Housewife .....	New Castle
Charles H. Smith.....	Professor-Farmer .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
*Irving White .....	.....	(Spiceland)

1898		
Clifford Applegate ...	Farmer .....	Spiceland
James Holtsclaw .....	Teacher .....	Spiceland



YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
*Bavis Nay	Superintendent of Schools	(Veedersburg)
Emory Ratcliff	Professor	Fresno, Cal.
Gertrude Seaford	Teacher	Los Angeles, Cal.
Pearl Symons Rifner	Housewife	Spiceland
Lelia Smith Rice	Housewife	Spiceland
Charles A. Beard	Professor-Author	New York City, N. Y.
Merritt Stafford	Teacher	Carthage
Cora Smith Sparks	Teacher-Housewife	Summitville
Walter Painter	Superintendent of Schools	North Vernon
Bertha Charles Hewitt	Housewife	Turner, Mont.
*Ernest Shockley	Professor of Geology	(Bloomington)
Elsie Shockley		
Lockridge	Student-Housewife	Bloomington
1899		
Bessie Haisley	Business Woman	Richmond
*Bertha Lawrence		
McCracken	Teacher	(Gibara, Cuba)
Florence Macy Parker		Carthage
Earl Moffett	Fruit Grower	Whittier, Cal.
Walter T. Pearce		Rushville
Orabell Shaffer Bell	Housewife	New Castle, R. R. 2
1900		
Ethel Applegate		
Painter	Housewife	Spiceland
Edgar Bazzle	Farmer	St. Paul, Minn.
Susan Benedict Nay	Dean of Girls	Muncie
*Cora Charles Carson	Housewife	(Spiceland)
Connie Griffin		Knightstown
David W. Gordon		Chicago, Ill.
Guy H. Hall		Salem
Clyde Kennedy		Berkeley, Cal.
Clarence Macy	Undertaker	Scott City, Kan.
Everett Macy		Scott City, Kan.
*Carroll Mills		(Kirksville, Mo.)
Cecil Newby	Rancher	Englewood, Kan.
*Jeanett Rifner		(Spiceland)
Perina Thornburg		
Griffin		Atwood, Colo.
John R. Thompson	Real Estate	New Castle
1901		
Ira E. Bell	Farmer	New Castle
Bertha Butler Ballard	Housewife	New Castle
Raymond Byrket		Lewisville

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Jennie Compton Cope	Housewife	Indianapolis
Everette Cope	Grain Merchant	Indianapolis
Deborah Edwards	Teacher of English	Muncie
Ethel Edwards		
Kramein	Housewife	Bloomington, Ill.
Lillian H. Hayes	Teacher	Dunreith
Walter B. Harvey	Physician and Surgeon	Pittsburgh, Pa.
John R. Hinshaw	Judge	New Castle
Everett Macy		Wichita, Kan.
Georgia Millikan		
Hardy	Housewife	Pendleton
Jennie E. Millikan		
Wright	Housewife	New Castle
Homer Nugen	Farmer	Lewisville
Cora E. Risk Deen	Housewife	Spiceland
Robert A. Roberts		New Albany
Grace E. Stewart		
Johnson	Housewife	Greenfield
Russell L. Wright	Farmer	New Castle
Walter C. Wilson	Professor	Monrovia, Cal.

## 1902

Harley Anderson	Farmer	Spiceland
Jessie Baily Pierce	Housewife	Knightstown
Mary Butler	Housekeeper	New Castle
*Walter Byers		(Knightstown)
Jennie Kirk Kerr	Housewife	Spiceland
Guerney Maple	Real Estate	Whittier, Cal.
*Manning Smith	Manufacturer	(Philadelphia, Pa.)
Rena Thomas Macy	Housewife	Fountain City
Retta Thomas	Teacher	Fountain City
Russell Wilson		Palo Alto, Cal.
India Yost Cook	Housewife-Teacher	Sulphur Springs

## 1903

Rilla Bartlett Harvey	Housewife	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nellie Beckett Murphy	Housewife	Whittier, Cal.
Perrin Holt	Farmer	Knightstown
Arthur Johnson	Farmer	Lewisville
Carl Newby		Mulhall, Okla.
Rupert Redic	Lawyer	El Paso, Tex.
Ralph Stubbs	Factory Worker	Spiceland
Walter Wright	Physician	New Castle

## 1904

*Elsie Bell Applegate		(Spiceland)
Josephine Beeson		
Niles	Housewife	Connersville

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Will Benedict .....	Director, Mayo Eye Clinic .....	Rochester, Minn.
Lawrence Bridges .....	.....	Greenfield
Warren Edwards .....	Teacher-Manufacturer ..	Knightstown
Irl Evans .....	Farmer-Mechanic .....	Mount Summit
Jessie Gordon Newby..	Housewife .....	Fort Wayne
Ruth Harvey Lind- strom .....	Teacher .....	Dunreith
*Hazel Heacock Yockey .....	.....	(Spiceland)
Homer Henley .....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Claire Hoover May...	Housewife .....	Indianapolis
Barton Jones .....	Electrician .....	Dayton, O.
Belva Jordan Coffin..	Housewife .....	Richmond
Guy May .....	Hardware Merchant ....	Indianapolis
Pansy Newby Stevens.	Teacher .....	Lewisville
Anna Painter .....	Prof. of English, State Teachers' College.....	Maryville, Mo.
Clara Patterson Rothrock .....	.....	New Castle
Lois Pitts .....	Teacher .....	Morristown
Wendell Pitts .....	Farmer .....	Morristown
Lawrence Reeves .....	Automobile Agency ....	Columbus
Robert Reeves .....	Lawyer .....	Greenfield
Etta Rifner Parker....	.....	Indianapolis
John Rogers .....	.....	Mooreland
*Herbert Seaford .....	.....	(Spiceland)
Ralph Silver .....	Manufacturer .....	Knightstown
Bernetha Smith .....	Superintendent of Nurses .....	Richmond
Charles Veach .....	Automobile Salesman....	Miami, Fla.
Ethel Wright Her- shaur .....	.....	Rushville
*Harold Yockey .....	.....	(Oklahoma City, Okla.)

## 1905

Elsie Anderson Con- well .....	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Walter Brandy .....	Barber .....	Avilla, Pa.
Raymond Duke .....	Y. M. C. A. Work.....	Indianapolis
Alexander Gano .....	.....	Indianapolis
Oran Griffin .....	Salesman .....	Indianapolis
Ruth Gardner Mc- Ginnis .....	Artist-Housewife .....	New Castle
Elva Kennard Mueller.	Housewife .....	Richmond
Aura Lane Lee.....	Nurse .....	Lewisville

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Edward Pope .....	.....	New Castle
Jessie Reece .....	Red Cross Nurse.....	Long Beach, Cal.
Ruby Reeves .....	Veterans Bureau .....	Washington, D. C.
Anna Reeves .....	Teacher .....	Wilkinson
*Arthur Rifner .....	.....	(Spiceland)
*Arden Stubbs .....	Farmer .....	(Spiceland)
Everette Test .....	Veterinarian .....	Cambridge City
Amy Thomas Sherry..	.....	Willow Branch
Paul Wilson .....	.....	Muncie

## 1906

Charles Bundy .....	Farmer .....	Danville, Ill.
Walter Bundy .....	Author-Professor .....	Greencastle
Arthur Hudelson .....	.....	Connersville
*Hazel Hudelson		
Bradway .....	.....	(Dunreith)
*Edna Kellar .....	.....	(Lewisville)
Francis Nugen Ward..	Housewife .....	Greensboro
Myron Painter .....	Farmer .....	Spiceland
Edgar Rogers .....	School Superintendent..	Mooreland
Otis Shaffer .....	.....	Richmond
Maude Simmons Bolin.	.....	Zanesville, O.
Grover Van Duyn.....	County Superintendent	
	of Schools .....	Greenfield
Orville Wright	Farmer .....	Farmington, Del.

## 1907

Hazel Bartlett Hill....	.....	New Castle
Irene Bell Wright....	Housewife .....	Whittier, Cal.
Bertha Bowers Rogers.	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Ruby McDaniel Reth-		
erford .....	Housewife .....	Indianapolis
Levinus Painter .....	Minister .....	Clinton Dale, Vt.
Howard Seaford .....	Salesman .....	Indianapolis
Clenna Smith Moffitt.	Housewife .....	Portland, Ore.
Hassel Williams .....	X-ray Technician .....	Muncie

## 1908

Herschel Alf .....	.....	Lewisville
Clara Burcham Hin-		
shaw .....	Housewife .....	New Castle
Ethel Chandler Swin-		
dell .....	.....	Spiceland
Loma Delon Hum-		
phrey .....	Stenographer .....	Spiceland
Margaret Harden		
Painter .....	Housewife .....	Clinton Dale, Vt.

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Ruby Julian Reece....	Housewife .....	Pomono, Cal.
Everette Kennard ....	.....	Whittier, Cal.
Glenn Kirkham .....	Farmer .....	Rushville
Paul McDaniel .....	Farmer .....	Knightstown
Vida Redic Cojault....	Teacher-Housewife .....	El Paso, Tex.
Hazel Reese Clam-		
pett .....	Housewife .....	Greensboro
*Bessie Sidwell .....	Teacher .....	(St. Clairsville, O.)
Mary Seaford .....	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Edna Swindell .....	Housewife .....	Greensboro
Lucille Wilson		
Howard .....	.....	Pasadena, Cal.

## 1909

Beulah Arnold .....	Teacher .....	Fort Wayne
Loren Butler .....	Merchant .....	Spiceland
Marie Clarke Little...	Housewife .....	Springfield
Walter Hays .....	Farmer .....	Markleville
Ruth Hudelson Gold..	.....	New Castle
Ethel Jackson Clay-		
ton .....	.....	Straughn
Ada Jarrett Hinshaw..	.....	Kennard
Lucile McIlvaine		
Benson .....	Teacher-Housewife .....	New Castle
James McGrady .....	Merchant .....	New Castle
Griffin Moffitt .....	Farmer .....	Knightstown
Alma Osborn .....	.....	Winchester
Elgar Pennington ....	Engineer .....	Denver, Colo.
Hoyt Reese .....	.....	Whittier, Cal.
Hazel Skaates Hance..	.....	Newman
Minnie Simmons		
Stanley .....	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Margaret Smith		
Millar .....	Teacher-Housewife .....	Columbus, O.
Clayton Teeter .....	Teacher .....	New Castle
Ross Williams .....	Teacher .....	Indianapolis
Perry Wilson .....	Y. M. C. A. Secretary..	———, O.

## 1910

Mary Antrim Wilson..	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Helen Bartlett Cock-		
rill .....	Housewife .....	Lewisville
Clarence Cartwright...	Salesman .....	Indianapolis
Nettie Grissom Allen..	Housewife .....	———, Cal.
Marie Hendricks .....	Housewife .....	Straughn
Bernice Henshaw .....	Home Economics	
	Teacher .....	Detroit, Mich.

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Mary Jessup Smith....	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Minnie Kiser Boyd....	Secretary .....	New Castle
Andrew Markle .....	Farmer .....	Middletown
Ruth May .....	Stenographer .....	Dayton, O.
Ruth Moffett .....	Teacher-Housewife .....	———, Cal.
Clarence Rich .....	Horticulturist .....	Dunreith
*Hazel Seaford Winan.	.....	(Denver, Colo.)
Lena Shively Test....	Teacher .....	Spiceland
William Smith .....	County Agricultural Agent .....	Spiceland
Edith Stigelman Mof- fitt .....	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Leanna Taylor Mc- New .....	Housewife .....	Knightstown
*Ralph Test .....	County Agricultural Agent .....	(Spiceland)
Kerney Wilson .....	Grocer .....	Spiceland

## 1911

Roy Brown .....	Postmaster .....	Spiceland
Howard Caldwell .....	Advertising .....	Indianapolis
Hazel Cochran Lane...	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Ruba Cochran Symons.	Housewife .....	Indianapolis
Ralph Evans .....	Feed and Fuel Store...	Mayfield, Cal.
Decil Fields Woollam.	Housewife .....	Tucson, Ariz.
Ruth A. Harvey .....	Teacher .....	Portland
Howard Harvey .....	Farmer .....	New Castle
Clarence Hoffman ....	Farmer .....	Spiceland
Myra Hunnicutt Beard .....	Housewife .....	Economy
Margaret Hunnicutt Stuart .....	Housewife .....	Hagerstown
Grace Myers Hoover..	Housewife .....	New Castle
Myra Painter Rayle...	Nurse .....	Kansas City, Kan.
Everett Pennington ...	Teacher of Mathematics	Fort Wayne
Erma Pierson Smullen.	Housewife .....	Bentonville
Rex Potterf .....	Social Science Teacher..	Fort Wayne
Merwin Symons .....	Investments .....	Indianapolis
Ernestine Williams Millikan .....	Housewife .....	Los Angeles, Cal.

## 1912

Sadie Bacon Hatcher..	Teacher .....	Fort Wayne
Dorothy Bell Luellen..	Kindergartner-House- wife .....	Greenville, S. C.
Ralph Chandler .....	.....	Kokomo

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Edith Chew Moffitt...	Housewife .....	Arlington
Ruth Conner Stevens..	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Gertrude Dewitte		
Catey .....	Teacher-Housewife .....	Lewisville
Russell Ewing .....	Farmer .....	Spiceland
Paul Fletcher .....	Farmer .....	Lewisville
Alvin Hardin .....	Farmer .....	Knightstown
Martha Hayes Hicks..	Housewife .....	Portland
Melissa Lane War-		
ington .....	Teacher-Housewife .....	Chinock, Mont.
Mabel Macy Hardin...	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Exie Moffett Collins..	Teacher-Housewife .....	Detroit, Mich.
Clara Montgomery		
Bradway .....	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Norma Pierson Inlo...	Supt. of Nurses.....	Shelbyville
Rachel Test Fletcher..	Housewife .....	Lewisville
Margaret Toohey		
Cornell .....	Housewife .....	Chicago, Ill.
Audrey West Hays....	Housewife .....	Markleville

## 1913

*Mabel Buck Symons..	Housewife .....	(Spiceland)
Addie Butler Antrim..	Housewife .....	Spiceland
*Marie Bundy Spang-		
ler .....	Housewife .....	(Marion)
Olive Dewitte Gauker..	Housewife .....	Straughn
Jessie Draper Pidgeon..	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Anna Evans .....	Secretary .....	Indianapolis
Iris Hall .....	Garage Owner .....	Hagerstown
Georgia Hodson Wil-		
son .....	Physician's Assistant....	New Castle
Floss Kiser Crum....	Stenographer .....	Dunreith
Mildred Mercer Cox..	Artist-Housewife .....	Elwood
Hazel Moffitt Price..	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Lenora Pickett Lord...	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Lydia Sellers .....	Teacher of Art.....	Auburn
*Raymond Stubbs .....		(Cambridge City)
Zola Waddell Bouslog..	Housewife .....	New Castle
Ercel Wilson Richey..	Housewife .....	Center

## 1914

Marie Black Temple-		
ton .....	Housewife .....	Pueblo, Colo.
Harold Brown .....	Teacher .....	Muncie
*Helen Dougherty		
Ridgway .....		(Treaty)
Cortez Ewing .....	Professor .....	Norman, Okla.



YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Pauline Haisley		
Jackson .....	Housewife .....	Dublin
Fred Hardin .....	Farmer .....	Knightstown
Carl Jarrett .....	Merchant .....	New Castle
Lowell Jefferies .....	Salesman .....	Chicago, Ill.
Irene McDaniel Titus	Teacher .....	Indianapolis
Howard Leigh .....	Artist .....	New York City, N. Y.
*Albert McIlvaine .....		(Lewisville)
Marie Modlin Weaver	Housewife .....	Marion
Agnes Pennington		
Delon .....	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Vivian Pickering		
Jefferies .....	Housewife .....	Chicago, Ill.
Clyde Rogers .....	Insurance .....	Chicago, Ill.
Maurine Shepherd		
Gray .....	Housewife .....	New Castle
Mary Swain Shouse...	Stenographer-Housewife	Richmond
Norman Woodward ...	Farmer .....	Hagerstown

## 1915

Frank Delon .....	Salesman .....	Spiceland
Doris Evans Grams...		Indianapolis
Wannetta Hall Stahr..	Housewife .....	Hagerstown
Louise Hill DeShilder.	Nurse-Housewife .....	Detroit, Mich.
Irene Pickering		
Mercer .....	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Adrain Pratt Neilson..	Nurse .....	Cincinnati, O.
Paul Reece .....		Spiceland
Mildred Stewart		
Hardin .....	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Leslie Trobaugh .....	Farmer .....	Rushville

## 1916

Earl Antrim .....	Mail Carrier .....	Spiceland
Venton Brenneman ...	Farmer .....	New Castle
Ruby Brewer Brenne-		
man .....	Housewife .....	New Castle
Claude Deem .....	Manufacturer .....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Royden Gordon .....	Clerk .....	Spiceland
Ezra Hill .....	Salesman .....	Detroit, Mich.
Ruth Holloway		
Painter .....	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Hazel Holloway		
Hoffman .....	Housewife .....	New Castle
Marie Hoffman		
Jarrett .....	Housewife .....	New Castle

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Menia Jay Hayes.....	Housewife .....	Lewisville
Marion Jeffries .....	Salesman .....	Lakeland, Fla.
Clyde Mercer .....	Salesman .....	Spiceland
Irene Pennington		
Schlotterlien .....	Saleswoman .....	Daytona Beach, Fla.
Edward Poer .....	Garage Owner .....	Spiceland
Ruth Ratliff Farrell...	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Arnold Templeton ....	International Harvester	
	Company .....	Pueblo, Colo.
Mark Thomas .....	Clerk .....	Spiceland
Nellie True Addison...	Housewife .....	Spiceland

## 1917

Mary Butler .....	Housekeeper .....	New Castle
Hollis Ewing .....	Farmer .....	Carthage
Hugh Gannaway .....	Rancher .....	Harlem, Mont.
Caroline Gannaway		
LaFranz .....	Housewife .....	Chinook, Mont.
Olen Kimbrel .....		Dunreith
Hildred McNew .....		Indianapolis
Damon Poarch .....	Chemist-Professor .....	Olean, N. Y.
Hazel Ratliff Taylor..	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Kathleen Carter Trees.	Housewife .....	Muncie
Cash Essington .....	Stock Dealer .....	Spiceland
Howard Hinshaw .....	Farmer .....	Dunreith
Ralph McFarland ....	Mail Carrier .....	Lewisville
Grace Pate Fagala....	Housewife .....	New Castle
Emma Poer Smiley....	Housewife .....	Knightstown
*Myron Pike .....		(Crawfordsville)

## 1918

Edna Addison Cope-		
land .....	Housewife .....	New Castle
*Robert Grau .....	Musician .....	(Fort Wayne)
Beatrice Boye Shirley.	Housewife .....	Indianapolis
Gertrude Chandler		
Conrad .....	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Price Griffin .....	Farmer .....	Spiceland
Robert Hinshaw .....	High School Athletic	
	Coach .....	Rushville
Park Kirk .....	Condensed Milk Com-	
	pany .....	St. Louis, Mo.
Edna Painter Verne...	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Pauline Pickering Ice.	Housewife .....	Peoria, Ill.
Opal Jackson Stra-		
bough .....	Musician-Housewife ....	Centerville

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
Arland McNew .....	.....	Puente, Cal.
Ruth Pierson .....	Bank Assistant .....	Spiceland

## 1919

Nellie Black Stafford..	Housewife .....	New Castle
William Coffin .....	Farmer .....	Knightstown
Dorothy Deem .....	Teacher .....	Phillipsburg, O.
Bernard Devilbiss .....	Farmer .....	Rushville
Floyd Hiner .....	Farmer .....	Lewisville
Evelyn Holloway .....	Nurse-Housewife .....	Muncie
George Mayse .....	Insurance .....	Indianapolis
Levara Milliken .....	Religious Work- Housewife .....	New Castle
Mossie Murphy .....	Housewife .....	New Castle
Grace McFarland		
Loudenback .....	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Earl McNew .....	Banker .....	Whittier, Cal.
Dwight Shepherd .....	Machinist .....	Muncie
Horace Shepherd .....	Machinist .....	Muncie
Carrie Wilson Scott...	Housewife .....	Indianapolis

## 1920

Estelle Denny .....	Stenographer .....	Spiceland
Violet Reece Bird.....	Housewife .....	Muncie
Ralph Leigh .....	Musician-Bookkeeper ...	New Castle
Julia Pierce .....	Teacher .....	Portland
Wilbur Carr .....	Teacher .....	Morristown, N. J.
Faye Noah Vander- beck .....	Musician-Housewife ....	Lewisville
Roger Pierson .....	Bond Salesman .....	San Francisco, Cal.
Pearl Pate Bettis.....	Housewife .....	Chicago, Ill.
Louise Griffin .....	Child Welfare Work....	Indianapolis
Helen Brewer Pratt...	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Lowell Stafford .....	Teacher .....	Cadiz
Pauline Catt Starbuck.	Housewife .....	New Castle
Elmer Poer .....	Garage Owner .....	Spiceland
Mary Coffin Hollens- bee .....	Housewife .....	Indianapolis
John Pratt .....	Garage Owner .....	Spiceland
*Charles Jarrett .....	.....	(Spiceland)
Emogean Catt Harrold.	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Donald Chew .....	Teacher-Real Estate....	Chicago, Ill.
Lucille Poer Hinshaw.	Housewife .....	Knightstown
Charles Ratcliff .....	Salesman .....	New Castle
Edna Kendall .....	.....	Richmond
Nellie Booth Peters...	Housewife .....	Rushville
Wayman Casey .....	.....	Muncie

YEAR AND NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS, 1930
1921		
Ruben Allen .....	Farmer .....	Middletown
Myron Brewer .....	Steele Shade Company...	Spiceland
Esther Bundy .....	Musician .....	_____, Ia.
Mildred Catt Jarrett..	Housekeeper .....	Raleigh
Gilbert Devilbiss .....	Farmer .....	Mays
Fred Grau .....	Clerk .....	Spiceland
Franklin Hinshaw ....	.....	Detroit, Mich.
Ruby Hodson Meeks..	Housewife .....	Shirley
Ruth Hodson Jones...	Housewife .....	Spiceland
Esther Holloway		
Atkins .....	Housewife .....	Rushville
Ralph Johnson .....	.....	Lebanon
Dorsey Poer .....	Farmer .....	Knightstown
Russel Reece .....	.....	Spiceland
Victor Reece .....	.....	_____, Ore.
Elmira Rush .....	Teacher .....	Mays
Neva Souders .....	.....	_____
Edith Stafford .....	Teacher .....	Greensboro
Ethel Stafford .....	Housekeeper .....	Greensboro
Myrtle Thompson ....	.....	_____
Rex Wright .....	.....	New Castle











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